

249083

JPRS-KAR-85-050

24 July 1985

# Korean Affairs Report

19980727 228

DTIC QUALITY INSPECTED 4

DISTRIBUTION STATEMENT A  
Approved for public release;  
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Current JPRS publications are announced in Government Reports Announcements issued semi-monthly by the National Technical Information Service, and are listed in the Monthly Catalog of U.S. Government Publications issued by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

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24 July 1985

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INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

ANTI-U.S. STRUGGLE AND REUNIFICATION POLICY

VPRP on Anti-U.S. Struggle

SK220432 (Clandestine) Voice of the RPR in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT  
18 Jun 85

[Talk by station commentator Yun Chong-won: "U.S. Aggressors, Take Your Hands Off South Korea," from the feature program "Our Party's Assertion"]

[Text] As you may know well, our popular masses' anti-U.S. struggle for independence, which began to take on a new aspect in the wake of the heroic Kwangju popular uprising, is surging forward with each passing day.

In response to the daily surging popular masses' anti-U.S. struggle, our RPR put forth a slogan reading "U.S. aggressors, take your hands off South Korea," and is now struggling to put it into practice.

Our party's slogan of "U.S. aggressors, take your hands off South Korea" reflects the unanimous aspirations and ardent hope of our nation and popular masses who are determined to extricate themselves from the fetters of the United States and to live an independent and dignified life.

It is the demand of the times that the U.S. aggressors should take their hands off South Korea and leave it. The present era is an era of independence. The days when major powers oppressed and exploited small and weak countries as they pleased have long since passed. The United States should withdraw from South Korea, instead of running counter to the trend of the era of independence.

It is our popular masses' stern demand that the United States should take its hands off South Korea and then leave it. It is our popular masses' unanimous hope and will to build a new society free from outside domination and interference, in which true independence and happiness are substantially ensured for the popular masses.

If our popular masses were to achieve such aspirations, the United States should take its hands off South Korea and withdraw its on-the-spot organs of domination as well as U.S. troops stationed in South Korea.

In South Korea there are such U.S. on-the-spot organs of domination as the U.S. Embassy, the U.S. Forces Command in South Korea, the Joint U.S. Military Advisory Group in South Korea, the Korea branch of the U.S. CIA, the Agency for

International Development, and the American Cultural Centers in South Korea. These organs relay the White House directives to the South Korean Government and supervise and control the execution of these directives by the South Korean Government.

The boss of the U.S. on-the-spot organs of domination in South Korea is the U.S. Embassy. Commanding and controlling all the U.S. on-the-spot organs in South Korea, the U.S. Embassy controls the South Korean Government and works out programs for it. The U.S. Embassy in South Korea, which works in South Korea in the form of U.S. missions abroad, is the headquarters enforcing neo-colonial rule there and enjoys the same position as that of Japan's government-general which ruled Korea in the past.

The U.S. Forces Command in South Korea, too, exercises rights as the real ruler. It is the citadel of aggression that commands the U.S. Forces occupying South Korea and wields the prerogative of supreme command of the South Korean armed forces.

Yang Yu-chan, former South Korean ambassador to the United States, once spoke about U.S. wielding of the prerogative of supreme command of the South Korean Armed Forces: At present, the United States has placed all our weapons under its control. In addition, the United States controls the gasoline we are using and rations us only enough for 2 days. Under such circumstances, no one can freely command the South Korean Armed Forces with U.S. approval.

The American Cultural Center is a breeding place of ideological invasion that spreads pro-U.S. flunkeyist ideas and decadent U.S. culture.

In such a way, the U.S. aggressors hold sway over South Korea in all fields--political, economic, military, and cultural--through their aggressive on-the-spot organs, and dominate it.

Through the experiences of the 40 years since national liberation that they have survived, our popular masses came to realize that the U.S. imperialists are the ones who really rule South Korea, and the ones who have practically controlled, from behind the scenes, the successive puppet regimes' fascist suppression, policy of perpetuating division, anticommunist and anti-North confrontational policy, and maneuvers to provoke a new war.

Through the Kwangju incident in particular, our popular masses saw, with their own eyes, the United States controlling the brutal massacre of the popular masses from behind the scenes.

Therefore, our popular masses, who are determined to live amid independence and democracy, set fire to and blew up the American Cultural Centers in Kwangju, Pusan, and Taegu--the U.S. Imperialist organs of ideological and cultural invasion--and burned the Stars and Stripes. Also, the students in Seoul waged a vigorous struggle by occupying the American Cultural Center in Seoul and shouted anti-U.S. slogans. Thus, our popular masses' anti-U.S. struggle is a patriotic resistance that demonstrates the unwavering will and spirit of the masses from all walks of life who are determined to live an independent life by extricating themselves from the fetters of the United States.

Our RPR, together with the masses from all walks of life, which struggle in this country for independence, democracy, and reunification, will stage a more vigorous anti-U.S. struggle for national salvation to drive the U.S. aggressors out of this country and to sweep away their colonial rule.

### Reunification Policy

SK260808 (Clandestine) Voice of the RPR in Korean to South Korea 0300 GMT  
23 Jun 85

[Commentary by Madame Yun Chong-won: "Let Us Achieve the Cause of Reunification Under the Anti-U.S. Banner of Independence"]

[Text] The date 23 June marks the 12th anniversary of the publication of a classic work by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the sun of the people, entitled "Let Us Prevent the Division of the People and Reunify the Fatherland." This work was published at a time when the Pak Chong-hui ring, previous group of dictators, laid a new obstacle on the road of reunification by making the concoction of two Koreas a policy through coming up with a plan for the simultaneous admission of the North and the South to the United Nations after refusing to implement the grand three-point principle of the reunification of the fatherland--independence, peace, and grand national unity--clarified in the 4 July North-South Joint Statement.

Having scientifically analyzed, in this work, the complicated situation caused by the maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean rulers for division, the great leader illuminated a shortcut toward reunification by setting forth a grand five-point policy for the reunification of the fatherland as a new nation-saving measure to prevent the division of the people and to accelerate the reunification of the fatherland.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: The contents of the grand five-point policy for the reunification of the fatherland are as follows: The ending of military confrontation between the North and the South, the alleviation of tension, the realization of multilateral collaboration and exchanges between the North and the South, the convocation of a grand national assembly composed of the people of all walks of life and representatives of political parties and social organizations in the North and the South, and the implementation of a North-South confederal system with such a single national title as the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo [DCRK] and admission to the United Nations under such a single national title as the DCRK.

The grand five-point policy clearly indicating a path of advance toward alleviating tension on the Korean peninsula, toward ending mistrust between the North and the South, toward preserving peace, and toward achieving the unity of the people was an epochal nation-saving measure to eliminate the barrier of the division of the national territory and to pioneer a road toward vitalizing the people by materializing the grand three-point principle--independence, peace, and grand national unity.

Because of the justness of the grand five-point policy for the reunification of the fatherland, which reflected the desire of the people and the requirement

of the contemporary age, this policy won warm support from the international community as well as from our people and served as a mighty prime mover encouraging the patriotic zeal of the people and accelerating the revolutionary cause.

The grand five-point policy for the reunification of the fatherland dealt blows at the maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges to perpetuate the division of the people by coming up with a plan for simultaneous admission to the United Nations and vigorously encouraged the struggle of the South Korean people to achieve independence, democracy, and reunification. This proved the justness and vitality of the grand five-point for the reunification of the fatherland.

There has been no more programmatic demand and no more urgent task than reunification for people who have suffered the tragedy of the division of the national territory for a long time. Responding to this urgent demand of the people, North Korea, after issuing the grand five-point policy for the reunification of the fatherland, has repeatedly advanced many patriotic reunification proposals, including a new proposal for achieving reunification through establishing the DCRK on the basis of tolerating different ideologies and systems in the North and the South, and has made a sincere effort to implement these proposals.

Having assumed a consistent stand for peacefully resolving the question of the Korean peninsula through dialogue and negotiations, the North Korean authorities advanced, last year, a proposal to convene tripartite talks among North Korea, the United States, and South Korea to alleviate tension on the Korean peninsula, to preserve peace, and to provide a prerequisite for the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland. The North Korean authorities recently advanced a new, peaceful proposal to hold parliamentary talks between the North and the South and to issue a joint declaration on non-aggression.

Such a stand assumed by North Korea in resolving a democratic issue [as heard] has proceeded from a patriotic stand toward easing tension on the Korean peninsula, toward helping both the North and the South achieve the reunification of the people in a peaceful manner without quarreling with each other, toward dispelling the suffering of the people caused by division at the earliest possible date, and toward building a reunified fatherland that prospers through the independent effort of the people. If the practical and rational proposals advanced by North Korea to achieve reunification are realized, a new phase will, no doubt, open in resolving the reunification question.

Because of the war maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges, and because of their policy of opposing reunification, not peace but the danger of war has increased on the Korean peninsula, and not reunification but the division of the people has continued there.

Regarding the Korean peninsula as a main military stronghold for conquering Asia, the U.S. imperialists have designated South Korea as the first frontline for their strategy in Asia and have turned it into the largest military fortress

in the Far East and into a nuclear forward base by continuously deploying aggressive armed forces and military hardware, including nuclear weapons, there. By annually staging large-scale U.S.-South Korea joint war exercises, such as the "Team Spirit" exercise, they have heightened tension and laid obstacles to our people's cause of achieving reunification.

Under the manipulation of the U.S. imperialists, the Chon Tu-hwan ring has maneuvered to perpetuate the division of the people by colluding with the U.S. imperialists while further strengthening the fascist dictatorial system in this land and while brutally suppressing the patriotic struggle of students and the people of all walks of life who demand independence, democracy, and reunification. In particular, while begging for the permanent deployment of U.S. forces in South Korea and for increased military aid under the pretext of the threat of southward invasion, the Chon Tu-hwan ring has further heightened tension by fanning the sentiment of confrontation between the North and the South through kicking up anticommunist and northward invasion rackets.

The increase of tension and the danger of war on the Korean peninsula and the continuation of reunification rather than division are totally the outcome of the war policy of the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan ring and of the policy of opposing reunification. Only by forcing U.S. forces to withdraw from South Korea, only by making South Korea independent, only by ending the military and fascist ruling system of the Chon Tu-hwan ring, the executor of the U.S. imperialists' policy of aggression and division, and only by democratizing society can we achieve peace and the peaceful reunification of the Korean peninsula.

Today, the struggle to oppose the U.S. imperialists' policy of war and the fascist rule of the Chon Tu-hwan ring has been waged extensively among the South Korean students and patriotic people of all walks of life. In particular, the anti-U.S. and antigovernment struggle that has been vitalized with the fifth anniversary of the homicidal barbarity in Kwangju as momentum has developed in a much more organized and conscious manner. The struggle of workers to claim the right to exist has been further stepped up. This reflects the resolute will of our people not to tolerate the colonial and fascist ruling system of the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan ring and their maneuvers for aggression and division.

Preventing the danger of war and ending the state of confrontation on the Korean peninsula and providing a firm guarantee for peace are an urgent problem the resolution of which we long for. Only when a durable peace is preserved can we open a favorable phase for resolving the reunification question.

In order to achieve peace, we should force U.S. forces to withdraw from South Korea; basically eliminate the internal and external factors of tension and war; eliminate misunderstanding and mistrust between the North and the South, not through confrontation and competition but through dialogue and negotiations; and create an atmosphere of understanding and trust.

North Korea's proposal for holding tripartite and North-South parliamentary talks are aimed at resolving this urgent issue. If North-South parliamentary



talks were realized, they would favorably influence North-South economic and Red Cross talks that have already been held; would, accordingly, provide a prerequisite for realizing high-level political talks between the North and the South; and would accelerate the realization of tripartite talks. This would then, no doubt, alleviate tension on the Korean peninsula and open a new phase on the future path of peace and independent and peaceful reunification. Those who truly oppose war and confrontation and ardently desire peace and independent and peaceful reunification should all firmly unite under the anti-U.S. banner of independence and resolutely join the struggle to accelerate the reunification cause.

CSO: 4110/190



INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

NORTH KOREA'S INTERESTS IN ECONOMIC TALKS

Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean 18 May 85 p 3

[Article by Song-Hi-yong]

[Text] No progress was made on substantive issues at the Second North-South Economic Conference held on the 17th. The only agreement reached by the north and the south was that the third meeting was to be held at Panmunjom on 20th of June. Of course, holding a meeting itself is not without significance in the north-south dialogue; however, regrettably, contrary to our expectations, they failed to yield any results on substantive issues.

The second meeting ended without having made any real progress because the north persistently evaded the focal point of the talks and consistently resorted to delaying tactics.

A typical example of the north evading the main focus of the meeting was seen when participants tried to establish the north-south joint economic commission. Unexpectedly, at the first meeting which was held earlier, the talks between the north and the south moved rapidly and agreements were reached on five items, such as the presentation of the items to be treated between them, the reopening of the Seoul-Shin-wi-chu railroad line, and so forth. On the basis of the agreements reached at the first meeting, our side proposed to import 300,000 tons of anthracite and asked to hold a working level meeting of the railroad officials for the reopening of the Seoul-Shin-wi-chu line. Thus, strictly on the basis of the results of the first meeting, our side had tried to move the talks by taking up the questions of substantial trade and economic cooperation.

But, the North Korean side abruptly turned around and insisted that the level of the meeting be raised to that of the deputy prime minister and that a joint commission be established. By ignoring the results of the first meeting completely, the North Korean side attempted to shift the focus of the talks to formalistic issues such as organizational aspects. This proves that they are more interested in political talk than in those concerning proper economic questions.

The fact was that the "reporters" from the North, who came to Panmunjom all in unison, only stressed the importance of an "parliamentarians' meeting"

and came up with the logic that "finding solutions to other issues depends on the smooth progress of the political talks." The North's proposal for a deputy prime minister-level talk at the second meeting is viewed as an attempt to add a political flavor to the economic questions.

Along with this development, it should be noted also that at the recent meeting, Pak Chun-hyok who held the real authority in the north-south dialogue, was suddenly replaced. It is analyzed that instead of keeping Pak in the economic talks in which they really were not interested, he was removed from the recent meeting so the occasion could be used for political purposes.

But both the internal and external atmosphere does not permit North Korea to stay away from the meeting. The United States, Japan, and the People's Republic of China have been persistent in their advice to North Korea to participate in the dialogue. Recently, even the leaders of the seven Western nations expressed their support for the North-South dialogue. On the part of North Korea too, it is certain that it is trying in any way it can to restore its international position, which came down so low as a result of the Aungmye Thangmye Thazi bombing incident in Burma.

Their plan appears to be, therefore, to drag on the economic meeting or the Red Cross meeting by feigning their participation in the talks regardless of the form until such a time when they can hold a political conference. Still another reason for their attempt to shift the focus of the economic questions from economic talk and to resort to delaying tactics is that there is no internal consensus on the part of North Korea on the North-South dialogue. In other words, they are definitely in an inferior position in comparison with our position as far as the economic aspect is concerned; therefore, many people in the North are skeptical about the wisdom of their approach to the South. Accordingly, their basic strategy seems to be to avoid altogether or to delay the absolutely "unwinnable game" like the economic conference.

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CSO: 4107/185

24 July 1985

## INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

## SOUTH'S BLOCKING STUDENTS' SERVICE ACTIVITIES ASSAILED

SK230450 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2222 GMT 19 Jun 85

[NODONG SINMUN 20 June commentary: "Raving of Those Who Are Seized With Fear"]

[Text] It is known that South Korean University students will participate in service activities in rural areas during the summer vacation, beginning 24 June. However, the South Korean puppets are attempting to stop university students' service activities in rural areas, which are supposed to be conducted according to the plans of each university.

According to reports, puppets' Seoul Police Headquarters recently organized a unit exclusively dealing with school affairs at each police station under its command, had it investigated the backgrounds of members of each university circle, and instructed it to take away to the police station those students who are to go to rural areas to participate in service activities.

Students' service activities in rural areas are aimed at helping the busy hands of farmers and teaching their children how to read and write during the vacation. Participating in service activities in rural areas that are short of helping hands during the busy season is what youths of conscience and intelligence ought to do, and is their due right, which no one can infringe upon.

The puppets have no right to interfere with and stop service activities which students wish to engage in, following the dictates of their conscience. Their attempt to stop the students' just aspiration is an act of violating human rights and is inconsistent with basic reason. Moreover, their attempt to suppress the students, while investigating their backgrounds, is very absurd. The puppets are making secret inquiries into the students' backgrounds by having special agents sneak onto the campus, even while babbling that they would not interfere with school affairs in the name of campus autonomy. Not satisfied with this, they are attempting to arrest students, shadowing them even in rural areas. This is an act only military brigands can do.

The South Korean puppets, who are facing an emergency after being utterly isolated by the people, became very nervous because the students' anti-U.S. and antigovernment struggle is being heated up, with the struggle of occupying the American Cultural Center as an opportunity, and are trembling all over from fear that students might exert their influence even in rural areas because of this fear.

Nothing can stop the masses who aspire to something righteous. This is evidenced by the South Korean situation, in which youths and students are strengthening the mass movement for democratic rights and freedom even in the face of the whirlwind of suppression and arrests. The South Korean puppets think that they can block the students' advance by applying unjust pressure. This is an anachronistic way of thinking. They must immediately stop their maneuver to block the students' service activities in rural areas.

CSO: 4110/190

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

MORE COMMENTS ON KWANGJU INCIDENT

DJP Chairman's Remarks Condemned

SK230537 (Clandestine) Voice of the RPR in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT  
19 Jun 85

[Station commentary]

[Text] In this hour of station commentary I will talk about No Tae-u's remarks at the Central Political Training Center.

On 17 June, No Tae-u, chairman of the DJP, speaking to the participants in a lecture meeting at the Central Political Training Center located in Karak-dong, Seoul, noisily babbled that rumors spreading now are alienating the government from the people and that they will eventually weaken the sovereign power. He also said that if political unrest spread, it could undermine stability and eventually bring development to a halt, making the people view the future with apprehension.

This is not the first time No Tae-u said such things. Even on 15 June, commenting on the call from all sectors of society for a special committee to investigate the true cause of the Kwangju incident, he embraced a strange theory that the goal of such a call was to create groundless rumors. It leaves us speechless to find that a person holding the post of chairman of the DJP, who identifies himself as a politician, could say such things so injudiciously, without knowing what groundless rumors and political unrest really are.

According to Korean dictionaries, groundless rumors are defined as widely spread rumors with no verification. However, No Tae-u's high-pitched babbling about groundless rumors was aimed at the voices of the masses from all walks of life calling for the unveiling of the true cause of the Kwangju incident.

Then, what name do we have to describe the balderdash of the Chon Tu-hwan ring, which distorted and heaped all sorts of preposterous and false words on the Kwangju incident?

It is none other than the Chon Tu-hwan ring, including No Tae-u, that is responsible for the spreading of the groundless rumors.

As has been thoroughly exposed and known in detail, in May 1980, the Chon Tu-hwan ring, under the behind-the-scenes control of its U.S. masters, committed a great tyrannical massacre of killing thousands of bare-fisted Kwangju citizens by running them over with tanks and armored personnel carriers, stabbing them with bayonets, shooting them to death, and burning them to death with flame-throwers. That the Chon Tu-hwan ring committed such a great massacre is a truth that has clearly been proven by the testimonies of eyewitnesses of the great Kwangju massacre and by foreign correspondents' reports.

If reports on what really happened and on the truth are condemned as groundless rumors, then what explanation do we have for the fact that the Chon Tu-hwan group denied the number of dead during the Kwangju incident, estimated by Kwangju city statistics at 2,627, and that it lied that the number was only 164?

The Chon Tu-hwan group, which condemns the truth about the Kwangju incident as groundless rumors, is the very one that is spreading the groundless rumors.

The same is true of No Tae-u's statement that only political stability and economic development will put the country in the ranks of the advanced countries and that political chaos that can undermine stability and bring development to a halt will cause the people to worry about the future.

Such remarks can be interpreted to mean that the people should not hold the group accountable for the Kwangju incident, that they should ignore the group's acts, even if it commits traitorous and sell-out acts, and that they should follow the group's fascist dictatorial dictates. How can the group say such preposterous things?

Although the Chon Tu-hwan group is flatly refusing our popular masses' call for an investigation of the true cause of the Kwangju incident, calling it a groundless rumor, in an attempt to entrench itself in the seat of power, while trying to conceal its crimes and suppressing the popular masses, it will never be able to conceal its crimes, just as needles cannot be hidden in a bag.

It is utterly ridiculous that the Chon Tu-hwan ring tries, while babbling about groundless rumors, to cloak its crime of massacring not one person but thousands of people in broad daylight, in front of the world's people.

Whatever machinations and fraudulent tricks it may employ, the Chon Tu-hwan ring will never be able to conceal its crimes, nor will it be able to bring the extreme crisis facing its rule under control.

Whatever sophistry it may babble, the Chon Tu-hwan ring will never be able to cheat our people or mislead world opinion.

The most desirable thing the Chon Tu-hwan ring can do is to openly apologize to the people for its crimes and step down from power without delay.

### Incident Explanation Demanded

SK230348 (Clandestine) Voice of the RPR in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT  
21 Jun 85

[Talk by VRPR's (Yun Chong-won)]

[Text] On 23 May, a total of 73 students from Seoul National University, Korea University, Yonsei University, Songgyungwan University, and Sogang University occupied the American Cultural Center in Seoul and staged an all-night-and-day hunger sit-in for 4 days, demanding an explanation about the truth of the Kwangju incident and an open apology from the United States. Since that time, the struggle demanding an explanation about the truth of the Kwangju incident has been staged vigorously in various circles.

To cite an example, the South Cholla Provincial Social Movement Consultative Council--a federation of eight public organizations in the South Cholla provincial region--issued a statement on 14 June refuting Yun Song-min's report to the parliament on the Kwangju incident, and denouncing it as a false report. The council demanded that the parliament invoke the authority to inspect the government offices, thereby organizing an ad hoc investigation committee and beginning an open investigation.

Meanwhile, on 16 June, approximately 500 people, including (?religious people), off-stage personages, those involved in the Kwangju incident, students, and religious believers, held report meeting on the truth of the Kwangju incident at the Kyerim Church on Kyerim-3-dong, Tong District, Kwangju, under the sponsorship of the Kwangju Christian Federation and others. After hearing testimony by the bereaved families of those sacrificed and by eyewitnesses at that time, they issued a statement demanding the organization of a national investigation committee to investigate the truth of the Kwangju incident and the establishment of a cenotaph in memory of those sacrificed in Kwangju, calling on the authorities concerned to repeal the policy of punishing those government officials involved with Kwangju city's statistics.

On 11 June, a telephone call was even made vowing to blow up the American Embassy in South Korea. In particular, what is noteworthy is the fact that a total of 12 bereaved families of those sacrificed by the Chon Tu-hwan military group's atrocity of massacre in Kwangju, including Messers (Yi Chon-kyun) and (Pae Pu-sik), visited the Kwangju City Hall on 14 June, disclosed that the government had never paid consolidation money to the bereaved families of those who died in the Kwangju incident, and staged a sit-in for many hours, demanding an explanation about this and a meeting with the mayor.

Besides this, many struggles have been staged. Nowadays, people of various strata have demanded an explanation about the truth of the Kwangju incident. This is because the United States and the Chon Tu-hwan ring, not heeding the unanimous opinion of our people, who are calling for an explanation about the truth of the Kwangju atrocity of massacre and an apology, are, on the contrary, distorting the Kwangju massacre, while shifting responsibility for the Kwangju massacre onto the Kwangju citizens.

On 26 May, U.S. Ambassador to South Korea Walker made absurd remarks stating that because the introduction of the martial law troops was conducive to the restoration of the stability of Kwangju, there is nothing remaining that the United States should further explain or apologize for concerning the Kwangju incident. In this report to the parliament on the Kwangju incident, Yun Song-min insulted the Kwangju uprisers as mobsters and rioters, trying to evade responsibility for the atrocity of massacre, while clamoring as follows: The number of those who died in Kwangju totals only 164; the statistics of Kwangju city are wrong; if there are more dead persons, why have they not been reported; and consolidation money has been paid to all families of those who died. Because the bereaved families of those sacrificed visited the Kwangju City Hall on 14 June, said that they have not received any consolidation money from the government, and staged a sit-in demanding an explanation about this, it has been exposed to the whole world that Yun Song-min's report was a sheer lie. The Chon Tu-hwan ring should explain this.

People of various strata have turned out in demanding an explanation about the truth of the Kwangju incident. This, in particular, is linked with the Chon Tu-hwan ring's vicious fascist suppression of those students who occupied the Americal Cultrual Center.

The Chon Tu-hwan ring has arrested 25 of the patriotic students who occupied the American Cultural Center, put them to torture of every kind, and forced them to make false confessions. The ring is scheming to punish them through trying, by hook or crook, to charge them with being leftist and procommunist elements and violaters of the National Security Law.

The people of various strata, who have become angry with the Chon Tu-hwan military group's pro-U.S., flunkeyist, and treacherous acts, have turned out to demand the release of the patriotic students and an explanation of the truth of the Kwangju incident.

As long as the persons in authority in the United States testified that the United States approved the introduction of the martial law troops and urged the Chon Tu-hwan military group to suppress the Kwangju uprising, unless the United States and the Chon Tu-hwan (?murderous) group reveal the real truth of the Kwangju atrocity of massacre and apologize, our people's struggle to wreak the bloody vengeance of the Kwangju uprisers will further intensify with each passing day.

CSO: 4110/190



INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

ANTI-COMMUNIST RACKETS IN SOUTH

VRPR Scores South

SK260546 (Clandestine) Voice of the RPR in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT  
25 Jun 85

[Text] In a statement on the occasion of the 25 June war, Yi Won-hong, government spokesman, inspired anticommunism while passing the blame for the 25 June war to the North and denouncing the North. He even made absurd remarks that the demand for democratization by the people of all walks of life may fan the North's ambition for southward invasion.

In this way, they revealed their ulterior motive of adamantly opposing the democratization of society while concealing their maneuvers to provoke a war of northward invasion. As proven by the testimony of the U.S. warmongers, the 25 June war, which inflicted incalculable disasters upon our nation, was a war of northward invasion provoked by the United States and the Syngman Rhee nation-selling clique. It is also the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan military group who are frantically attempting to provoke a new provocative war on this land. Nevertheless, the government spokesman passed the blame for the 25 June war to the North, repeated the false theory of southward invasion, and opposed the demand for democratization by distorting the truth. This cannot be forgiven by any means.

The Chon Tu-hwan ring's engagement in vicious anticommunist rackets at this time when the people of all walks of life hope that North-South dialogue may help promote national unity and trust is an antinational criminal act designed to pour cold water over dialogue and inspire North-South confrontation. Even though the Chon Tu-hwan ring is attempting to sooth the people's anti-U.S. and antigovernment sentiment and solve a crisis in their rule with these anticommunist rackets, it is an absurd dream.

If the Chon Tu-hwan ring really wants North-South dialogue and peaceful reunification, it must stop its preparations for a war of northward invasion and its anticommunist and anti-North rackets.

Chon Tu-hwan's Anticommunist Rackets

SK260945 (Clandestine) Voice of the RPR in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT  
25 Jun 85

[Station commentary]

[Text] In this hour of station commentary I will talk about the anticommunist rackets kicked off by the Chon Tu-hwan ring on the occasion of the anniversary of the Korean war.

On the occasion of the anniversary of the Korean war, the Chon Tu-hwan ring announced a government spokesman's statement, while holding various crazy anti-communist and anti-North functions, including a solidarity meeting for national security and a meeting for rearmament of anticommunist consciousness and for putting it into practice.

In the so-called government spokesman's statement by distorting the facts, the Chon Tu-hwan ring tried to make the North appear to have provoked the Korean War and then tried to hold the North responsible for the devastation of the country, for the loss of millions of human lives, and for the creation of some 10 million displaced families. He also babbled that the North's proposals for tripartite talks and parliamentary talks are all disguised strategy aimed at communizing the South by military force. At the same time, ascribing the recent anti-U.S. struggle for independence by the masses from all walks of life and even their call for democratization to the deeds of those radical leftist-leaning elements who are seeking to split up national consensus and to create political chaos, it embraced a strange theory that such acts could encourage a southward invasion.

Of course, this is not the first time that our masses have heard the authorities say such things. However, we cannot afford to ignore such ignominious and preposterous lies and such crazy and unreasonable anticommunist rackets.

It is a widely acknowledged fact that the U.S. imperialists and their stooge Syngman Rhee provoked the Korean War. This has been fully proven by the irrefutable historic data and through the mouth of those who were in authority in South Korea and in the United States at the time of the Korean War.

Some secret documents of the U.S. State Department released a few years ago verifies it more clearly that the Korean War was provoked by the United States and Syngman Rhee. This notwithstanding, the Chon Tu-hwan ring's ploy to conceal such stark facts and to pass on to the North the responsibility for the outbreak of the Korean War infuriates us.

By trying to pass on to the North the responsibility for the outbreak of the Korean War, the Chon Tu-hwan ring is now trying to protect the crimes of the U.S. masters and its precedent dictator who provoked the war and to justify the preparations for a war of northward invasion which it has accelerated following the United States, while keeping U.S. troops stationed in South Korea positioned under the pretext of a threat of southward invasion. However, no one will be deceived by this.

At a time when North-South Red Cross talks and economic talks are going on and a preliminary contact for North-South parliamentary talks is scheduled for July, the Chon Tu-hwan ring is now slandering the sincere approach to talks by the North, a party to the talks, as disguised strategy aimed at communizing the South by military force. This cannot be viewed as an attitude of those who hope for peace and peaceful reunification of the Korean peninsula.

The government spokesman's statement on the anniversary of the Korean War and anticommunist rackets prove that the Chon Tu-hwan regime, although it has babbled about North-South talks and peaceful reunification, has actually pursued the perpetuation of the division by provoking, at all costs, the other party to talks to strain North-South relations and to lead talks to a deadlock.

It is true that the Chon Tu-hwan group is facing troubles at home and abroad. It is because of such troubles that the group is running riot in an effort to bring the crisis facing itself under control by noisily kicking off anticommunist rackets and by touting about national harmony and unity insulting the anti-outside force and antigovernment struggle which are rapidly spreading at home as extremely leftist acts that could bring a division of national consensus.

However, the faster it clings to such ignominious anticommunist propaganda and maneuvers for the suppression of the people, the more clearly will it expose its true color as a splittist, bellicose element, and fascist dictator.

Our people will never tolerate the maneuvers of the Chon Tu-hwan ring which is devoted to exacerbating the tense situation prevailing in the country and to maneuvers for the division and provocation of a new war by currying favor with outside forces.

Instead of trying to prolong its life through anticommunist and the suppression of the people, the Chon Tu-hwan ring should step down from power without delay.

CSO: 4110/190

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

COMMENTARY SCORES JAPANESE OFFICIAL'S REMARKS

SK221033 (Clandestine) Voice of the RPR in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT  
20 Jun 85

[Station commentary]

[Text] In this hour we will talk about the absurd remarks voiced by (Kuriyama), director of the North American Affairs Bureau of the Japanese Foreign Affairs Ministry. As has already been reported on 18 June (Kuriyama), director of the North American Affairs Bureau of the Japanese Foreign Affairs Ministry, in his testimony before the Foreign Relations Committee of the Japanese House of Councillors, disclosed a plan for a joint exercise between the U.S. Air Force units stationed in South Korea and the Japanese Self-Defense Forces. At this committee, (Kuriyama) said that because the joint military exercise between the U.S. Air Force units and the Japanese Self-Defense Forces is aimed at promoting the combat technology and capability of the Japanese Self-Defense Air Force units, not at defending South Korea, it cannot become problematic nor can it be a target of controversy.

Such remarks by a high-ranking official from the Japanese Foreign Affairs Ministry at an official meeting precisely reflect the official opinion of the Japanese Government and, therefore, draw our serious attention.

On the other hand, synchronized with such absurd remarks by the Japanese official, the Japanese Government and the Chon Tu-hwan ring agreed on a plan to exchange visits of their naval fleets under the pretext of a goodwill visit.

This shows that the Japanese militarists' wild ambition to invade South Korea again and their military moves have reached a reckless stage and that tripartite military action among South Korea, the United States, and Japan is being implemented.

As we know well, the U.S. maneuvers for forming a tripartite military alliance among South Korea, the United States, and Japan in accordance with its Asian strategy have become more unscrupulous than ever before. In these maneuvers, the United States has attached more importance to strengthening military collusion between South Korea and Japan. In other words, by so doing, the United States is attempting to mobilize even the Japanese Self-Defense Armed Forces into a war of aggression against the Korean peninsula in case of an emergency.

In accordance with such strategic demands of the U.S. aggressors, the Japanese militarists have strengthened, by all means, their maneuvers for military infiltration into South Korea.

In recent years, the mutual visits and contacts between the Japanese reactionaries and the Chon Tu-hwan ring have become more frequent. In particular, the contacts and meetings between their military bosses have become more frequent than ever before. The military bosses of the Japanese Self-Defense Forces who visited South Korea from 1980 to September 1984 numbered some 60. Ninety percent of them were high-ranking officers with the rank of lieutenant general and above. On the other hand, some 300 military bosses of the South Korean Army visited Japan during the same period.

Since the early 1970, a system for exchanging military intelligence has existed between South Korea and Japan. In accordance with this system, South Korea and Japan have held talks for intelligence exchange once a year. In addition to this, the two sides have frequently held a joint military exercise.

All these facts clearly show that the Japanese reactionaries are attempting to invade South Korea again in return for playing a role as a shock brigade of the U.S. aggressors.

The absurd remarks clamored this time by (Kuriyama), director of the North American Affairs Bureau of the Japanese Foreign Affairs Ministry, that a joint military exercise between the U.S. Air Force units stationed in South Korea and the Japanese Self-Defense Air Force units cannot become problematic and if possible vividly exposes such a wild ambition of the Japanese reactionaries.

Such an act by the Japanese authorities will result in only aggravating tension on the Korean peninsula and increasing the danger of war there.

Furthermore, the Japanese ruling circles' maneuvers to concoct a war as a shock brigade of the U.S. imperialist aggressors run counter to the trend of the times.

The Japanese reactionaries should act discreetly, pondering over possible consequences of the reckless war maneuvers that they are perpetrating together with the U.S. aggressors.

CSO" 4110/190

24 July 1985

## INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

## VRPR SUMS UP 20 YEARS OF S. KOREA-JAPAN RELATIONS

SK231222 (Clandestine) Voice of the RPR in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT  
21 Jun 85

[Roundtable talk between Kim Chol-min, an unidentified female announcer, Madame Yun Chong-won, and Ko Hui-chol entitled "Summing Up 20 Years of South Korea-Japan Treaty," from the feature program "Today's Feature"]

[Text] [Kim Chol-min] Today, we mark the 20th anniversary of the so-called normalization of diplomatic relations between South Korea and Japan that followed the signing of the criminal South Korea-Japan Treaty.

When we recall what has been achieved or lost in the 20 years since South Korea and Japan normalized their relations, when we trace the course the two countries have followed, it is hard to describe how we should react to what happened--with surprise or with hurt?

I believe our confused reaction stems from the fact that South Korea has become so dependent on Japan and so much modelled after Japan during the past 20 years.

I think you feel the same way. You have been invited here to say how you feel about this. Which one of you will speak first?

[Yun Chong-won] You have just mentioned the criminal South Korea Japan Treaty. I think it is an appropriate description. If we are to be fair in evaluating the 20 years since South Korea and Japan normalized their relations, we should say that the South Korea-Japan Treaty is, in name and reality, a criminal document which has legalized Japan's reinvasion and subjugation of South Korea. We know why the year 1965, in which the South Korea-Japan Treaty was signed, is called the second year of Ulsa [in 1905, also a year of Ulsa, the Japanese annexed Korea].

In other words, just as the Protectorate Treaty between Korea and Japan, concluded 80 years ago in 1905, served as the beginning of the Japanese imperialists' domination of our country, the South Korea-Japan Treaty signed 20 years ago in 1965, too, was a starting point of today's Japanese domination of South Korea. This is why we call 1965 the second year of Ulsa.

I want to stress that the South Korea-Japan Treaty is, simply put, a traitorous and sell-out treaty, ruinous to the country, which sold Korea's sovereignty to the Japanese militarists.

[Ko Hui-chol] Whether or not the normalization of South Korea-Japan diplomatic relations with the humiliating signing of the South Korea-Japan Treaty was so ruinous to the country as to have left indelible stains and ignominy in the annals of our people and initiated a new subjugation of South Korea by Japan will become clearer, I believe, if we analyze the true picture of the relations between South Korea and Japan for the past 20 years.

Simply put, the only parties that have benefited from the normalization of diplomatic relations between South Korea and Japan are outside forces hostile to our people. We can cite, first of all, the fact that the United States found a new possibility of [words indistinct] toward South Korea in the normalization of South Korea-Japan relations. The next point that comes to mind is that Japan was provided with a foothold in South Korea to precipitate its domination of South Korea once again.

Because it was so scratched and clawed by the talons of aggression, South Korea has now been reduced to, shall I say, a penniless gambler, or to a colony serving the two masters of the United States and Japan.

[Unidentified female announcer] I interpret your words to mean that the South Korea-Japan relations for the past 20 years have essentially been shaped to serve the interests of the Japanese militarists at the expense of South Korea, which has been subjugated to them.

[Yun Chong-won] That is correct. The course that the normalization of the South Korea-Japan diplomatic relations has followed was a course of thorough domination and subjugation. There is no need to talk about this for long.

Japan's view regarding its domination of South Korea and South Korea's view of its being subordinate to Japan can be sufficiently proved by a few remarks by the bosses of the reactionary governments of South Korea and Japan.

Former Japanese Prime Minister Nobuske Kishi said: If we do not rise and drive the 38th parallel out beyond the Amok River, we are dishonoring our ancestors and our elders. Such a task is a duty for Japan.

Such an aggressive ambition later became a policy of the Japanese Governments that followed Kishi's. Also, the Japanese reactionaries assume it as their code of faith that nothing could be more effective than the use of the South Korea military dictatorship in realizing their ambition of redominating Korea. This is the reason why the Japanese reactionaries have paid such great attention to the security of the successive South Korean dictatorial regimes.

[Kim Chol-min] The successive South Korean rulers' view of South Korea's subordination to Japan is no less different. It is no exaggeration to say that it is Japanese blood flowing in their veins, not Korean blood.

Chon Tu-hwan, who claims to be Pak Chong-hui's son, once said: When I was a boy, I was often fascinated by the Japanese military officers riding horses with a military sabre and leather boots, and made up my mind that I would render devoted service to the Japanese emperor by becoming an Imperial Army officer myself.

Apparently unable even today to keep secret his boyhood pledge to render devoted service to the Japanese emperor, Chon Tu-hwan surprised the Japanese by belting out an old imperial martial song called Tohiko so wonderfully in a meeting with Japanese secret envoy (Matsugara) at a restaurant in Seoul in April 1980. This being its nature, the Chon Tu-hwan ring is now serving the bosses of the pro-South Korean Japanese right-wing extremists with such utmost courtesy that it exceeds the manner in which Yi Wan-yong served Hirobumi Ito in the past.

On 10 August 1983, one of the South Korean delegates who participated in the annual South Korea-Japan Cabinet meeting, paid a visit to Kishi. He told Kishi in a kowtowing and fawning manner that South Korea was still a middle school student and therefore needs cooperation from Japan until it graduates from the university. This is only one example of the Chon Tu-hwan ring's pro-Japanese disposition.

[Yun Chong-won] In particular, whenever crises were created in South Korea the South Korean rulers habitually requested the cooperation of their Japanese masters and pestered them with pleas to save them from such crises as if asking their own grandfather to do so.

For example, during every incident, including when Nixon [as heard] announced a plan to phase out U.S. troops stationed in South Korea and when South Korea was in trouble and provoked denunciation at home and abroad by such incidents as the Kim Tae-chung incident, the 17 May military coup d'etat, and the Kwangju massacre, the South Korean rulers served the Japanese reactionaries as if they were tutelage--all in order to ensure their seat in power. Such courteous treatment of the Japanese reactionaries by the South Korean rulers is still vivid in our minds.

Such things as Chon Tu-hwan's repeated request for cooperation from Nakasone when the latter came to Seoul on an official visit and his kowtowing before the Japanese emperor, saying that the crimes committed in our country by the Japanese imperialists in the past should be forgotten, and suggesting that the two countries should establish new South Korea-Japan relations based on friendship can only be said to be the culmination of a flunkeyist (attitude) rarely to be seen in the history of the West or the East.

In view of such relations between the bosses of the pro-South Korean Japanese and the South Korean dictators alone, we can be sure that South Korea-Japan relations since the normalization of diplomatic ties have been orders of aggression and domination, subjugation and humiliation, largely shaped on the basis of domination and subjugation and on a master-servant basis.

[Kim Chol-min] Now, let us put in order what we have said so far. Our conclusion is that South Korea-Japan relations, because they have been shaped on the



basis of domination and subjugation, have done nothing but deepen South Korea's subjugation to Japan and Japan's invasion of South Korea in all realms--politics, economy, and military--with each passing day.

As for historic South Korea-Japan economic relations, they have only served to make the two countries establish new relations of domination and subjugation in quite different historical conditions from those that prevailed in the past between the two countries.

As you may know, the so-called South Korea-Japan economic cooperation, a reinvasion of Japanese capital into South Korea, served as a decisive opportunity in turning South Korea-Japan relations into those of domination and subjugation.

In the name of so-called cooperation, Japan provided South Korea with funds for economic cooperation and forced South Korea to use the funds only for continuously (turning) the South Korean economy into one dependent on outside forces. In other words, the Japanese gave funds for economic cooperation to South Korea to make the South Korean economy more dependant on outside forces.

Consequently, the South Korean economy has been turned into a new type of colonial economy bound to such subordinate characteristics as being dependent on foreign capital and export-oriented. Its dependence on and subordination to Japan has deepened with each passing day.

Such a subordinate nature of the South Korean economy is clearly evident in the accumulation of South Korea's deficit in trade with Japan. During the period 1965-1984, South Korea's trade deficit with Japan reached an estimated \$30 billion. We can see how much the South Korean economy has become dependent on Japan by the fact that one-third of South Korea's debt to foreign countries, a total of \$50 billion, is due to deficits South Korea has accumulated in trade with Japan.

[Yun Chong-won] That is not the only thing. As a means to infuse our country with pro-Japanese flunkeyist consciousness, Japan also systematically poured its culture into South Korea. Believing the normalization of South Korea-Japan relations as a long-awaited opportunity to achieve its ambition to reinvade South Korea, Japan began to spread ideological and cultural inroads in South Korea in the name of friendship and exchange.

As a result, South Korea has not become an exhibition site for the Japanese culture and has been transformed into a Japanized country.

[Ko Hui-chol] The Japanese cultural inroads into South Korea over the past 20 years since the normalization of South Korea-Japan relations have damaged our culture and weakened our people's national spirit. Now, we cannot help recalling our pannational opposition to South Korea-Japan collusion in the plazas of struggles such as the 14 March and 3 June struggles staged by our patriotic students. How righteous their struggles were!

[Unidentified female announcer] As you have just mentioned, not only in the political, economic, and cultural realms, but also in the military field have

the relations of subordination between South Korea and Japan become so profound that Japan's military inroads into South Korea began in earnest, thus another landing of the Japanese Self-Defense Forces in South Korea is considered to be imminent.

Such military inroads into South Korea have reached so dangerous a point that the U.S. imperialists have agreed with the Japanese to stage joint military exercises between the U.S. Air Force stationed in South Korea and the Japanese Air Self-Defense Force, and South Korea and Japan have decided and officially announced that South Korean naval ships will make port calls at Japanese harbors.

At this juncture, it is clear what the past 20 years since the normalization of South Korea-Japan relations have brought to South Korea and the South Korean people. Despite this, the persons in authority in both South Korea and Japan are scheming to further expand and deepen their relations of domination and subordination while babbling about the friendly relations between the two countries. What do you think?

[Kim Min-chol] The so-called new dimension of South Korean-Japan relations is only a comouflage designed to cover up a new dimension of South Korea-Japan relations based on subjugation.

Simply put, the new dimension of South Korea-Japan relations touted by the persons in authority in South Korea and Japan is focused on realizing a broader and more profound domination and subordination of South Korea in the political, economic, military, and cultural realms in the name of freindship and on strengthening the so-called security-oriented domination and subordination of South Korea through the military integration of South Korea, the United States, and Japan.

In other words, the true meaning of the so-called new dimension is the reestablishment and restructuring of South Korea-Japan relation with the tripartite security system among South Korea, the United States, and Japan as its base has now entered a new phase.

[Unidentified female announcer] You are quite right. Now, let us discuss such dangers and the ignominious phase in our national annals that we have talked about. What do you think has caused such things?

[Yun Chong-won] I think there are two ways to explain it.

Objectively speaking, such things have taken place because South Korea has not become so subordinate to the United States that it has no latitude to make its own national decisions. Subjectively speaking, it is because the flunkeyist dictatorship is ensconced in the country. This is a problem that we must accept as a serious lesson in summing up the 20 years since the criminal signing of the South Korea-Japan Treaty.

[Kim Chol-min] As you have just said, the Japanese militarists and the Chon Tu-hwan ring have trampled our national sovereignty underfoot and left indelible stains in our national annals by persistently pursuing policies toward mutual countries running counter to our nation's aspirations for reunification and challenging our people's hope for democracy.

Our people's national efforts for independence, democracy, and reunification should be concentrated on a struggle to sweep away Japan's domination of South Korea, to cut the talons of the Japanese militarist scheme to reinvade South Korea, and to put an end to the Chon Tu-hwan ring's flunkeyist rule.

I believe this is a historical lesson and a political awakening demonstrated by the course that has been followed over the 20 years since the signing of the South Korea-Japan Treaty.

Thank you.

CSO: 4110/190

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

DAILY ON JAPAN-S. KOREA MILITARY COLLUSION

SK240552 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0835 GMT 23 Jun 85

[NODONG SINMUN 23 June article: "A Guide Pulling in the Japanese Aggressive Forces"]

[Text] As has already been exposed, it has been agreed that the first joint exercise between the U.S. forces in South Korea and the Japanese Air Self-Defense Force will be staged in the skies over the East Sea of Korea and that the exchange of port calls between the fleets of Japan and the South Korean puppet clique will be realized behind the facade of good-will visits. This is a very ominous situation indicating that the scheme to fabricate the aggressive triangular military alliance is reaching a stage of completion and this alliance is actually operating.

What is problematic is the fact that the Japanese militarists would stage a war game in the skies over the East Sea of Korea and they would openly sneak into South Korea, bringing along naval ships.

On top of everything else, under the command of the U.S. imperialists at the moment, the Japanese Self-Defense Forces and the South Korean puppet army are under the circumstances in which they have been linking the puppet army's operational command communications facilities and antiaircraft warning system with the central command post of the Japanese Self-Defense Forces in Tokyo, unifying the system of standard time, weapons, ammunition, and cryptography for communications and antiaircraft systems.

Facts show that the military boundary line [kunsajok kyonggyeson] between South Korea and Japan has virtually vanished today, that South Korea and Japan have been integrated into a military operational zone in the literal sense of the meeting, and that the aggression on Korea by the Japanese Self-Defense Forces' military expedition has become a realistic question.

Such a grave situation is the result of traitor Chon Tu-hwan's flunkeyist and nation-selling policy against the country and the people.

Traitor Chon Tu-hwan is trying to justify his flunkeyist and nation-selling acts while making a sophistry that the security of South Korea is directly linked with that of Japan.

The five traitors of Ulsa, including Yi Wan-yong, also begged Japan for protection while clamoring about the peace of the Orient and the safety of the imperial family, thereby, at last, inflicting the 36-year-long colonial slavery on our people.

Traitor Chon Tu-hwan has put forth the theory that Japan and South Korea are one territory, thereby increasing enthusiasm for aggression by the Japanese reactionaries who made our people slaves in the past while clamoring that Japan and Korea were one body.

The puppet has embarked on the road of further consolidating the collusion with the Japanese reactionaries in accordance with the U.S. masters' directives while throwing himself into the U.S. imperialists' scheme to fabricate a triangular military alliance with enthusiasm.

Already in September 1980, the early days when he grabbed power with guns, he clamored to former Japanese Prime Minister Fukuda, who sneaked into South Korea, about the need to form a NATO-style Northeast Asian military alliance.

Meeting with a delegation of the Japan-South Korean Parliamentarians League, traitor Chon Tu-hwan said: Because the sea is as good as nonexistent between Japan and South Korea from the standpoint of security, please feel that you are in the same territory.

He has had his minions guide the Japanese reactionaries who sneak into South Korea to the Military Demarcation Line, and made them say that it is a defense line for Japan.

Inviting the Japanese prime minister while Japanese flags were flying in Seoul, the puppet traitor begged him repeatedly to quickly complete a plan for an emergency, the plan of the Self-Defense Forces' participation in a Korean war.

In connection with such a fact, South Korean democratic personages Kim Yong-sam and Kim Tae-chung expressed their concern in a joint statement, saying: In the 1960's, the Japanese imperialists subordinated South Korea economically, and they subordinated it politically in the 1970's. In the 1980's, they are trying to invade Korea militarily.

The nation-selling nature of traitor Chon Tu-hwan, in particular, culminated by making an official junket to Japan last September. The main goal of the puppet's junket to Japan was to settle the system of military cooperation between South Korea and Japan--the last part of the triangular military alliance among the United States, Japan, and South Korea which the U.S. imperialists have long pushed ahead--and to consolidate the triangular security system by solidifying military collusion with the Japanese reactionaries.

As soon as he arrived in Japan, traitor Chon Tu-hwan acquitted the Japanese imperialists of their invasion of Korea, saying that he would float the past history of Japan concerning Korea on a log raft. He invited the Japanese emperor to Seoul, presenting him with even the steamed red ginseng, saying: After becoming younger by eating it, please come to Seoul. At last, this proved not to be useless effort.

The Japanese militarist leaders have gone as far as to openly clamor that they would stage a joint military exercise in South Korea between the U.S. forces in there and the Japanese Self-Defense Forces, making violent remarks that they would like to turn the East Sea of Korea into a lake of Japan.

This means that using traitor Chon Tu-hwan as a guide, the descendants of the aggressors, dreaming about reinvasion, have come to earnestly extend their evil military hands to South Korea.

The crimes of the South Korean puppets who are trying to harm the compatriots in collusion with (?foreign forces), can never be wiped out.

With vigilance, we will deal with the ominous movement of the triangular military alliance which is being rapidly pushed ahead between the United States, Japan, and South Korea, denouncing this as a premediated military racket aimed at reversing the situation on the Korean peninsula which has shown an indication of reducing tension.

CSO: 4110/190

24 July 1985

## S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

## NKDP PERSONAGES AND FACTIONS PROFESS REAL OPPOSITION

Seoul TONGA ILBO in Korean 14 Feb 85 p 3

[Text] As the New Korean Democratic Party [NKDP] became the major opposition party, the major role of opposition parties in the operation of the 12th National Assembly has changed its course.

The NKDP, which will be playing the leading role, is a party established by previous politicians who have had the ban lifted from them; the existing opposition parties and active student organization participated with the NKDP; and the voters expectations for the progressive opposition party's power are a complex tangle, which led to the overwhelming victory of the NKDP. Therefore, a political strategy which is more positive and voluntary, in comparison to the previous opposition party, is expected.

Furthermore, judging from the character of the people on the political stage, the direction of the righteous politics can be predicted.

Even when the party president, Yi Min-u, was running for office in No. 1 District, Seoul Chong-ro, Chung-ku, neither he nor the other candidates had detected his importance.

President Lee was a prominent figure of Chin San Ge, which led the traditional opposition parties during the Third Republic. After the Chin San election, in cooperation with the president of the Democratic Korean Party, Yu Chi-song, Lee led the Comradery Association; and when President Yu joined hands with Yi Chul-bong, he cooperated with Kim Yong-sam and was selected as the chairman of the National Assembly during Kim's head of party period.

His personality is far from that of the political diplomat. He is not aggressive; however, he is known to be an obstinate one who never submits to any political pressure or conciliation if he does not agree.

During the New Korean Democratic Party establishment period, analyzing Kim Yong-sam's serene behind-the-scene control, Lee seriously considered retirement.

Last January Lee and Kim held negotiations in Masan. One of the unannounced stories was that under the agreement, Lee was allowed to run for Seoul Chong-ro, Chung-ku district, at the cost of restricting his active participation in party management.

During the general election, Lee gained as many votes as to be noted second in order after "Existing Opposition Party VIP's" [EOPV]. He showed his unpretentious personality by confessing. "I feel like I am floating on clouds by these unexpectedly favorable results."

Within the 25 days of the establishment of the party, Lee lifted the NKDP to a major opposition party. Due to the above event, it was the general opinion that Lee's position is confirmed to the point that no one can challenge his political position within the party.

However, President Lee is prepared for the expected lifting of the political activity ban on EOPVs and does not deny that his current position was obtained during a period of transition.

Under the ban of political activity of EOPV's, who are the political backbones of the NKDP, Yi Chul-bong (63) was definitely the first-class political bigwig commonly recognized among opposition parties.

Yi, known as 'clear rock' was elected seven times and held the positions of the old NKDP's representative chairman and National Assembly assistant chairman. During his 40's, his standard-bearer period, he set up a lineage for the presidency with Kim Tae-jung and Kim Yong-sam and afterwards became one of the heads in the opposition fieldtroika.

Yi was a student leader of anti-communism/anti-trust in Ko-ryo University, which makes him a political predecessor of the Kims; however he had been in an awkward position due to a party-line problem.

After November 30th, the third lifting of the ban, he visited Kim Yong-sam at Kim's Sung-do dong residence in order to prevent the division of the opposition party and to establish a new unified party: his assumption of a "behind the scenes role" proves his mature political diplomacy.

He has not completely given up the desire for political power, but considering the flow of time and other circumstances, Lee is expected to play a "behind the scenes role" behind the lines instead in the front row.

Two known NKDP's eligible political power challengers are the president of Election Countermeasure Headquarters, Kim Jae-kwang, and the vice president, Lee Ki-tack.

The head of Headquarters, Kim, was in charge of election strategy at the 12th General Election and has been elected six times; he served as a supreme committeeman and party director.

Being rash and direct, Kim brought charges against the minister of home affairs, the Central Election Management Committee chairman, the president of KBS, and MBC representatives for violating election laws in the course of the General Election.

His "team" consists of the party vice-president, Ho Bong-hwan, Kim Young-bae, Ko Han-jun (District No. 3), and Shin Kyong-sul (District No. 17), and his course of action at the next Assembly meeting is to be noticed.



The assistant party president, Yi, is from the 19 April Military Revolution Period, is supported by party members in their 40's and is noted for his even personality.

During the "30 May" Assembly meeting in 1979, he refused a cooperation proposal of his Korea University predecessor, Yi Chul-bong, supreme committeeman, and supported Kim Yong-sam, which provided an excellent opportunity for Kim's election to the party presidency, and by being chosen to be the party vice-president, Yi revealed his political capacity.

His weakness is said to be overly sensitive to the change of times; however he has talent and his political capacity is recognized.

During the NKDP's establishment period, as a negotiation representative of the NON-Council for the Acceleration of Democracy, he maintained a relatively smooth relationship with the council; and he showed his capacity by independently organizing the chungdo sochang oewan group and again becoming a vice-president.

He gave up Masan Dongla District to the secretary of the party, Pak Kwan-yong, and ran for the Manan nam-Hae Un Dae District and was elected as the No 1 representative for the fifth time.

The vice-president, Cho Yon-ha (elected three times), and the vice-president, Kim Nok-yong (elected four times), are the main forces of the Dong Kya Dong Organization, along with Pak Chong-yul, who is a banned VIP of Kim Sung-hun's NON-council for the Acceleration of Democracy Organization Combined Authority Conduct Department.

Cho, who was finally able to participate in politics 13 years after the Political Reform, is well known as an outstanding composition staffer. In the 12th General Election, he ran for the Seoul Kuno District and was unexpectedly elected to first place

Right before the Political Reform, when the old New Democratic Party was divided into the People's Assembly Hall, the General Assembly and the Hwo-chang dong General Assembly, Vice President Kim left the New Democratic Party of President Yu Chin-san and joined the Unification Party.

Kim fought alone at the Ninth National Assembly with Pak Pyong-bae, Kim Kyong-in, etc. and at the Tenth National Assembly, carried on lonely just political activity with Kim Hyun-su (Chong-ju, Chong-won district). In the current election, as a representative of New Democratic Party Ho-nam, he was elected on the first place with no effort for the Kwang-ju West District.

They, who are members of the Dong Kyo Dong Association, under the circumstances that Kim Tae-jung is still under ban, are concentrating on a power expansion while waiting for Kim's ban to be lifted.

The vice-president Kim Su-han (elected four times) is well known for his political perception, and it is said: "Where he is, the party power follows."

Kim, whose talent is recognized as the party spokesman, is highly skillful in speech and delivered the NKDP's initiation objective statement, various public statements and messages to the public.

During the political activity restriction period, Kim kept a brotherly relationship with Yi Chol-bong and volunteered to be Yi's chief of staff. Despite the second lifting of the ban, he refused to join the Democratic Korean Party and, with Pak Yong-man (Seoul Song-dong District), played a major role in the establishment of the NKDP, and made Yi a vice-president.

Kim Dong-yong is a major VIP in Kim Yong-sam's organization, and as a politician of endurance and will, he is in charge of intermediation and communication.

Since Choi Hang-suk (UL-san, UL-ju) and Hwang Myong-su (Chon-an, A-san, Chon-won) were defeated in the election, there is a possibility that he might have been elected secretary-general or floor leader.

Kim Ok-son, who lost her Congressional seat due to the "Kim Ok-son Scandal" in 1975, cleared up her 10-year political inactivity, and made a comeback in the 12th General Election. The facts that she served as a chairman under Kim Yong-sam, president at the time of her resignation, and that she was the only congresswoman were noteworthy.

An Won-yong, who was recuperating from high blood pressure during the political restrictions, ran for the general election without being fully recovered and received the honor of going second in the majority vote in the country and is serving as a general assembly chairman.

Shin Do-hwan (elected five times) who served as secretary-general and the supreme representative for the old NKDP, is serving only as party commissioner with Yi Chol-bong and is playing a "behind the scenes role." Pak Han-sang (elected six times) is so involved with his duties as a lawyer that he was not associated with party management duty.

Shin and Pak are being considered for the National Assembly assistant chairman position, recommended by the major opposition party.

Despite the late public nomination, Yi Taek-don (elected four times) was elected on the first place in An-yang, Si-hung, Kwang-myong, and Chae-rung and is recognized as an indefatigable lawman and for his clever political power, and he is expected to play an important role in the 12th General Assembly. Ho Kyong-man, representative (elected three times), and Pak Ch'an-jong (elected three times)--a descendant from the Republican Party--as a new prominent figure, are possibilities for election to a key post.

It is a tradition that conservative parties are not swayed in their management by the influence of first-time elected congressmen; however, the activity of some of the new prominent representatives are to be noteworthy. They are Pak Shil, spokesman, who was elected first in Seoul Dong Sung District beating Ho Chol-il, congressman, who was the leader of Democratic Justice Party Reform

Movement; Kim Chong-rye, minister of the Democratic Justice Party; and Yi-Chol, who were elected in Seoul Song-buk District and brought a windfall.

Mun Chong-su, who joined the race late at Masan North district and caused Democratic Korean Party Vice-President, Shin Sang-u to taste the bitterness of defeat, served before as Kim Young-sam's private secretary and the old KNDP's general director. Myong Hwa-byun (62) who caused National Assembly Assistant Chairman of the Democratic Korea Party Kim Ban-ha to be defeated, and who was elected six times in Incheon Central-South District, ran at So-san during the Ninth National Assembly and was defeated and carried on for 30 years as a solitary opposition party supporter and became a prominent external party member.

Two of the politicians with unending concentration are Pyon Chong-sik and An Dong-son. Pyun, who was elected at Kyongbuk Munkyeong/e-chon, ran as an Independent for the 6th, 8th, and 10th National Assemblies and was defeated, won his reward on the fourth try. An, who ran for Bu-chon-Kimpo-Kang-hwa and won the first place and pushed Democratic Korea Central Disparity Chairman OHong-yok down to the fourth position, previously ran four times from the 7th to 10th National Assembly and was defeated.

Two of the hard-headed politicians who have never denied Kim Young-sam's lineage are Kim Bong-yong and Chon Sung-hwan. Kim, who was elected in Taejon Middle District, was imprisoned five times as an Opposition Party Recuperation Struggle Union president during the New Democratic Party period. Chon, who won the first place in Tae-ou Central-West District, organized a demonstration during his eighth grade and was suspended from school.

12709  
CSO: 4107/110

S. KOREA/SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY

TAX LAW ON HIGH TECH INDUSTRY TO BE REVISED

Seoul KISUL KWANLI in Korean No 6, Jun 85 pp 48-53

[Text] Background for Reform

As economic conditions change, including the expiration of the period of prescription of the Tax Deduction and Exemption Control Law and the Education Tax Law in 1986, the government started in 1984 to reform the overall comprehensive tax system.

In October 1984, the Study Commission for the Improvement of the Tax System was created, comprising of 50 members from the Ministry of Finance and various sectors of society.

In November 1984, within the Ministry of Finance and the Study Commission for the Improvement of the Tax System, the Study Group for the Improvement of the Tax System and study subcommittees to study different functional aspects were established.

Details About This Committee

1. The working committee is composed of: Pak Che-il (section chief, Kumsung Corporation), Nam Tu-yu (section chief, Samsung Electronic Co.), Chung Chang-kyu (section chief, Kumsung Electric Wire Co.), Kim Ki-ho (section chief, Tong-yang Nylon Co.), Yang Sa-sung (section chief, Daewoo Heavy Industries Co.), Yi Si-ho (section chief, Hyon Tai Automobile Co.), Son Chung-kwon (senior researcher, Pacific Chemical Co.), Kwon Yong-chin (section chief, Tonyang Beer Co.), Kim Tae-ho (section chief, Kumsung Semiconductor Co.), Kim Han-sup (officer in charge of planning, Hankuk Technical Development Co.), and Chun Yong-chul (deputy head, Central Council of the Medium and Small Enterprises Association).

2. Meeting: First meeting (on March 15): Background of reorganization of comprehensive tax system; response for the strengthening of the tax support for technical development; and international comparison of the current support systems and its appraisal.

Second Meeting (on April 17): Problems with the current technical development support system and ways to improve it.

Third Meeting (May 8): General discussion of proposals and ideas.

#### Opinion on Tax Reform

As the government has been promoting a technical innovation-oriented policy of economic operations ever since the start of the Fifth Republic, the industries' desire for technical development has been heating up. As a result, technical development has become widespread, and it is beginning to take root. Some examples include the drawing-up of technology-guided operational strategies, the expansion of high-tech research personnel, and the sharp increase in investments for technological development.

To enable the sustained growth of such a trend of technical development in the private industries, it is, from the standpoint of strengthening international competitiveness through technical innovations, to allocate with top priority all the available policy resources to promote technological development.

Accordingly, in the hope that the following suggestions will be seriously taken into consideration in policy making, this committee is presenting the "tax reform idea for the promotion of technological development," which is based on the combined opinions of the industrial community and on the basis of the basic directions suggested below.

First of all, in reforming the comprehensive tax system, including the Tax Reduction and Exemption Control Law which is currently under review, the government must give top priority to the tax support for technological development to reinforce the promotion of the technology-first policy.

Secondly, in view of the fact that recently, the advanced industrial nations have been drastically reinforcing their technical development support policies, the government must expand the scope of the tax support and diversify the means of its support to enable private industries to continuously induce and speed up the technical development investments, which are presently expanding, let alone the maintenance of a relatively advantageous position in tax supports.

Thirdly, in order to overcome the inferiority in such areas as the technical development fund, personnel, and facilities, the enhancement of research productivity is very urgent. Therefore, the government must develop a tax support plan which will induce and speed up cooperative research to employ concentrated research and development resources.

Fourthly, by taking note of the fact that the various current tax support measures for technical development are actually weak for the medium and small-size enterprises, it is necessary to expand the scope of support and relax the criteria for support. Especially, the government must develop a support plan to nurture new technology companies which are in their formative stage.

Fifthly, to keep the tax support policy, which is the core for the indirect inducement measure of technical development, in line with the policy goal, the government must substantially expand the scope of support by making tax supports for technical development an exception to the overall limit.

#### Specific Measures

##### I Reform of the Technical Development Reserve Fund System

###### 1. Expansion of the criteria for the use of the technical development reserve fund.

The criteria for the use of the reserve fund should be expanded by inserting the provision which reads: "On the contributions to the corporate research organizations, (1) the contributions must be made to corporate research organizations authorized by the minister of the competent ministry, and (2) the consigned research service costs are only for the corporate research organizations authorized by the minister of the competent ministry" in the attached table 5 (the criteria for the use of the technical development reserve fund), paragraph 3, article 13 of the enforcement ordinance of the Tax Reduction and Exemption Control Law, and the enforcement ordinance of the Technical Development Promotion law.

#### Reason

Recently, industries have been systematically and synthetically undertaking the research and development of specialized technologies by field, getting technological transfers, and researching and disseminating advanced technologies. Various research institutes are being formed--the specialized research institutes by different types of business, established jointly by the same line of business for the purpose of improving the technology of the field that they are in, and to expand the base; the integrated group research institutes, established for the purpose of preventing overlapping investments, and undertaking research and development through the organic coordination, such as sharing information and equipment; and the corporation research institute, established by independent contributions by a particular industry. But the contributions to these research organizations and the various expenses for the development under consignment are not recognized as contributions for the technical development research fund. As a result, cooperative research or joint research and development are presently handicapped by this situation. (For example, the Korea Construction Technique Research Institute of the Ministry of Construction, the Korea Fiber Technology Promotion Center of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, the Green Cross Research Foundation, and the Integrated Group Research Institute).

###### 2. The scope of the technology-intensive industries is enlarged when the reserve fund is established.

By adding the cosmetic, plastic, rubber additive, silicate cotton activator, and catalyzer industries to the category of fine chemicals in the attached

table 4 (the scope of the technology-intense industries), paragraph 2, article 13 of the enforcement ordinance of the Tax Reduction and Exemption Control Law, and by establishing a new material industry (1. fine ceramics, 2. new metal materials, 3. high functional and high molecular materials, and 4. industrial fibers), and a genetic engineering industry, the scope of the technology-intense industries should be expanded.

#### Reason

Of the fine chemical products, the high value-added goods, such as cosmetics, plastics, rubber additives, silicated cotton activators, catalyzers, and the new material and genetic engineering industries, are the indispensable industries which could reinforce the latest high technology industry and technological innovations. They are also the industries which will assume the central role in developing into technology-intense high-tech industries. But these industries are not included in the category of the technology-intense industries.

#### 3. Reforming the profit computation method of the reserve fund.

Paragraph 2, article 16 of the Tax Reduction and Exemption Control Law should be revised as follows: "In accordance with the stipulation in paragraph 1, as to the technology development reserve fund, which is included in the loss to receive appropriations from the funds provided by the presidential order such as the technology development cost, in the computation of the revenue in each taxable year, starting from the taxable year which is the fourth year from the last day of the taxable year in which the reserve fund was computed into the loss, the reserve fund is divided by 36 and then multiplied by the number of months in that taxable year. The amount deriving therefrom is computed into the profit", and paragraph 3, which reads "compute in accordance with the stipulation provided in paragraph 2", should be changed to "appropriate in accordance with the stipulation provided in paragraph 2". By so doing, in each year, an equal amount of the Technology Development Reserve Fund will be included in the profit as in the case of the investment reserve fund.

#### Reason

Under the present Technology Development Reserve Fund System, of the corporations which established a reserve fund, the ones which had paid out the reserve fund at the inception are to have less corporation tax retaining effect. Therefore, if the profit computation method for the reserve fund is not changed into one similar to the method used in the investment reserve fund for medium and small-size enterprises, it will be difficult to expect corporations to have the desire to use the fund in an early period, not to mention the difficulty in accumulating the technology development reserve fund of the industry.



4. When the unused reserve fund is included in the profit, the additional tax rate should be lowered.

Paragraph 5, article 16 (inclusion of the loss of the technology development reserve fund) of the Tax Reduction and Exemption Control Law which provides as follows: "The stipulation provided in paragraph 4, article 13 shall be applied," should be changed as follows: "In the taxable year in which the said reserve fund is included in the loss, for the amount of revenue tax derived from the inclusion of the said reserve fund into the loss or for the balance of the amount of the corporation taxes, the period as provided in paragraph 3 and by multiplying by daily rate of 5 cents per 100 won of the corporate tax payment on the unused portion of the said reserve fund." Thus, when the unused reserve fund is included in the profit, the additional tax rate should be lowered to the level of the present additional tax on the unpaid corporation tax.

#### Reason

If the present additional tax rate is calculated into the annual rate, it is 21.9 percent per annum. In comparison with the daily rate of 5 cents per 100 won of the unpaid additional tax on the corporations, not to mention the level of the official interest rate of 11 percent, it is a high rate. As a result, it becomes a factor, and industries hesitate to establish reserve funds for industry.

#### II Improving the Tax Deduction System in Connection With the Technical Development

1. Expansion of the range for tax deductions for the technical and manpower development costs.

(1) By deleting the following words: "At the agencies provided by each item, paragraph 1, article 8 - 3 of the Technical Development Promotion Law" from the provision of item 1, paragraph 1, article 6 (the Scope of Technological and Manpower Development Costs) of the enforcement ordinance of the Tax Reduction and Exemption Control Law, tax deductions should be made available to the medium and small-size enterprises to those enterprises which do not have a research institute.

(2) By inserting the words "The corporate research agencies authorized by the minister of the competent ministry" in the paragraph concerning the development under consignment in the process of technical development of the attached table 6 (the enterprises which receive tax deductions for technical and manpower development), article 14 of the enforcement ordinance of the Tax Reduction and Exemption Control Law, the said scope should be expanded.



## Reasons

(1) Within the limits of technical and personnel development, in the case of independent development, the personnel expenditure provided by the ordinance of the Ministry of Finance is limited to "the agencies provided by each item of paragraph 1, article 8-3 of the Technical Development Promotion Law. Accordingly, most of the medium and small-size enterprises and those which do not have attached research institutes are excluded from the category of beneficiary.

(2) Despite the fact that there has been an increase in consigned research undertaken by the recently established specialized research institutes by area of industry and the research foundations, the expenditures incurred for such a purpose are excluded from the tax exemption categories.

2. Permitting the carrying over of deductions and tax deductions for the technical and manpower development expenditures.

By inserting "article 17" in paragraph 1, article 89 (Carrying over deductions of the deducted amount of taxes) of the Tax Reduction and Exemption Control Law, the carry-over deduction of the tax deduction for the technology and manpower development should be made available.

## Reason

As the carry-over deduction of the tax deduction for technology and manpower development is not allowed, in case there is no revenue in the same period, no tax deduction would be possible. Thus, the breadth of the tax benefit is limited.

Examples of the treatment of expenditures for ordinary research and development investments in other countries: unlimited time for carry-over deductions in Canada, Hong Kong, and Singapore; carry-over deductions for 10 years in Sweden and Norway; carry-over deductions for 5 years in the United Kingdom, West Germany, France and Japan; and carry-over deduction for 3 years in Spain and Mexico.

3. The expansion of the scope of the investment tax deductions for the new technology industries.

By inserting the words "In accordance with article 9 of the enforcement ordinance of the Technology Development Promotion Law, those domestically manufactured new technology goods that have been reported to the Minister of Science and Technology and which are produced on a commercial basis" in paragraph 1, article 15 (the scope of the business of the new technology industry) of the enforcement ordinance of the Tax Reduction and Exemption Control Law, the said scope should be expanded.

#### Reason

Since the current scope of the business of the new technology industry is limited to industrial research institutes, the research associations or the commercializing of products that have been manufactured under patented domestic technology, the products of the nation's first technological development in accordance with the Technology Development Promotion Law or the domestically completed manufacturing process by digesting and improving the imported technology, and commercializing those domestically produced new technology goods through the manufacturing process are not only not included in the commercialization of the new technology industry, but there is also a lack of an organic link between the support systems.

4. Separate notice on the scope of the object of the tax reductions (special redemption) for the research and experiment facilities.

By amending paragraph 2, article 15 (The scope of the new technology commercialization business) of the enforcement ordinance of the Tax Reduction and Exemption Control Law to "the facilities provided by the presidential order are the ones to be used for research and experimentation for technical development, or the equipment, building, and structures are to be used for professional training," the scope of facilities for research and experimentation and facilities for professional training for technical development should be announced.

#### Reason

Although the scope of facilities for research and experimentation for technical development and facilities for professional training are prescribed by the depreciation period table (A) of the fixed assets by business in accordance with the enforcement ordinance (attached table 2) of the corporation tax law, those facilities mentioned in the law are the manufacturing facilities for the mass production system, and there is a problem of interpreting them to be uniformly for research and experimentation and for professional training. Moreover, when the special depreciation is allowed for research and experimentation assets, in our neighbor Japan and other advanced industrial nations, buildings and structures, let alone the equipment, are included in the allowable category. Taking this into consideration, we also need to include buildings and the structures in the said scope of categories.

(Examples) Foreign examples of the special depreciation allowance for the assets for research and development.

Japan: Apply a shortened period of 4 to 7 years which is shorter than the normal depreciation period; 5 years for buildings and attached facilities, 5 to 7 years for structures, 4 years for tools, 4 years for implements and fixtures, and 4 to 7 years for machinery and equipment.

France: 50 percent special depreciation allowance for fixed assets for research and development purposes.

Australia: 33.3 percent annual special depreciation allowance for buildings and equipment for research and experimentation.

5. New provision for tax reduction and exemption for new technology business companies.

By inserting "the new technology business companies provided by paragraph 1 of (3) will be exempted from income taxes, corporate taxes, acquisition taxes, and property taxes for the first 5 years from its establishment." Paragraph 2 (Non-inclusion of the profit from the stock transfers of the new technology business investment company) of article 18 of the Tax Reduction and Exemption Control Law, tax reduction and exemption measures for the new technology business companies should be introduced.

#### Reason

Under the pressure of the expenditures needed for the development of manufactured goods, the new technology business companies, which are medium and small-size enterprises, which develop or apply and commercialize new technology, are weak in price competitiveness at the early stage of market participation, and their market foundation is not only shaky, but it is also expected that they are in great demand of additional capital. Therefore, without a tax break for a certain period at the early stage, their formation and growth cannot be expected. Accordingly, taking into consideration the tax breaks given to the foreign investment companies under the current law concerning the introduction of foreign capital, the same level of tax support measures is desirable.

6. Exceptions for the establishment of the enterprise rationalization reserve fund.

By deleting "article 17, 18, and paragraph 4 of articles 19 and 20" from paragraph 1, article 91 (Establishment of the enterprise rationalization reserve fund) of the Tax Reduction and Exemption Control Law, the amount that is deducted is to be used as the reinvestment financial source for the technical development of the industry.

#### Reason

At present, it is provided that the amounts of various tax deductions for technical development are to be accumulated as the enterprise rationalization reserve fund for the repayment of long-term loans or for the investment for the purchase or construction of business assets which are directly used for the specific purpose of the enterprise concerned. Therefore, such a provision gives difficulty in securing the financial sources for sustained technical development investment.

### III Reforming the General Limit System for tax support

1. Exception to the general limit of the tax support for the technical development reserve fund.

By deleting "article 16" from paragraph 1, article 88 (Comprehensive limit for tax support) of the Tax Reduction and Exemption Control Law, the technical development reserve fund should be excepted from the general limit of tax support.

#### Reason

As the accumulated amount of the technical development reserve fund is included in the general limit of the tax support, the industries' desire for accumulating the reserve fund is dampened.

2. Exception to the general limit for the tax support for tax deductions related to technical development.

By deleting "articles 17 and 18" from the category of the general limit provided in the paragraph 3, article 88 (Comprehensive limit for tax support) of the Tax Reduction and Exemption Control Law, the tax deduction for technical development should be given a strong support as an exception to the general limit for tax supports.

#### Reason

As the amount of the investment tax deductions for the new technology commercialization business and the amount of the tax deductions for the technical and personnel development costs are included in the general limit for the tax support, the tax deduction benefit for the actual technical development investment is restrictive. As a result, the promotion of the industries' investments in technical development are hindered.

### IV Improving Tax Support for Technical Manpower

1. Exemption of income tax on research allowance of researchers.

By inserting the words "industry affiliated research institutes and industrial technology research associations in accordance with the technology development promotion law" in paragraph 2, article 10 and article 8 (The scope of the pay which is in the nature of reimbursing the actual expenses) in the enforcement of ordinance of the income tax law, as in the case of the government subsidized research institute, income taxes should be exempted on a set rate of the research allowance paid to the researchers working for the industry affiliated research institute and the industrial technology research association.

## Reason

Under the current income tax law, the research allowance paid to researchers working for government-subsidized research institutes is non-taxable within the limit, not exceeding 20 percent of the monthly pay. Accordingly, this law contributes greatly to the securing of high-caliber research personnel and to the enhancement of research efficiency. By offering similar benefits to the researchers in industry-affiliated research institutes and in the industrial technology research association, the inducement of high-caliber research personnel in the private industries can be made possible.

### 2. Expansion of the scope of income tax exemption for foreign technicians.

By amending paragraph 1, article 18 (The scope of foreign technicians, etc.) in the enforcement ordinance of the Tax Reduction and Exemption Control Law which reads "foreigners who work more than six months continuously" to "the foreigners who work", the tax exemption benefit can also be given to those foreign technicians who work less than 6 months, provided their specialized technical expertise is indispensable in the technical areas concerned.

## Reason

Obviously, when foreign technicians are invited for the purpose of giving the technical guidance necessary for a technology transfer, offering technical service, or educating and training, their remunerations are determined by the depth of technical content that they offer or their ability and qualifications, and not by the length of their stay. The current criteria for tax reduction and exemption provide that the period of their stay has to be 6 months or longer to be eligible for tax benefits, and this might cause an unnecessary extension of the period of their stay. Moreover, when a foreign technician is invited, his remuneration is paid mainly on the basis of his after-tax income; therefore, the industry's excess financial burden is enormous.

## V Improving Other Tax Support Measures

### 1. Expansion of the categories of goods to which the temporary tax rate of the special consumption tax is applied.

By inserting the words "in accordance with article 15 of the enforcement ordinance of the Tax Reduction and Exemption Control Law, of the goods manufactured by the new technology commercialization business, those goods, the necessity of which is agreed and approved of by the ministers of the Minister of Science and Technology and the Ministry of Finance" in article 2-3 (Goods to which the temporary tax rate is applicable) of the enforcement ordinance of the special consumption tax law, the scope of the categories to which the temporary tax rate is applicable should be expanded.

#### Reason

The goods to which the current temporary tax rate is applicable are limited to five items, including the microwave oven.

By adding those goods manufactured by the new technology commercialization businesses in accordance with article 15 of the tax reduction law to the category of goods to which the temporary tax rate is applicable, the inducement of investments in the new technology commercialization businesses, which have a weak base for domestic demands, can yield effective result.

#### 2. Reform of tax reduction and exemption for the introduction of advanced technological services.

By setting a certain criterion for the introduction of technical service, the solution of which is difficult by the domestically available service technology and by granting a tax reduction or exemption benefit which is the same as the introduction of technology under the law on the introduction of foreign capital, the advanced technology transfer can be speeded up. On this occasion, the enactment of an independent law for the integrated operation of the introduction of technology and the introduction of technical service should be studied.

#### Reason

Although it is desirable to raise our technical standards through the speedy introduction of advanced service technology for the area that our domestic service technology is unable to deal with, unlike the case of paying for the cost of the introduction of technology, there is no tax benefit for the cost of the introduction of technological service. As a result, the introduction of advanced service technology is greatly impeded.

#### 3. Reforming the local tax exemption for the real property used by research institutes.

By amending the words "seven times the area of the floor of the buildings" in item 5, paragraph 3, article 184-2; item 15, paragraph 3, article 128; and item 13, paragraph 3, article 110-3 (tax exemption) of the local tax law to "seven times the area of the floor of the buildings and structures", the range of exemption of the local tax should be expanded.

#### Reason

At present the local tax is exempted from independent research facilities and real property used by the industry-affiliated research institutes, which are approved by the minister of science and technology and which possess equipment and material and employ at all times more than 30 full-time research staff members. But the portion exempted is limited to

no more than seven times the area of the floor of the building. Recognizing the increasing need to build structures such as test assessment facilities in the process of research and development, there is an urgent need to include also the said structures in the category of local tax exemption.

4. Reform of the tariff reduction system for articles used in research.

(1) Of the provisions on tariff reduction on the basis of the rule in article 83 of the Tax Reduction and Exemption Control Law, the range of articles affected by the rule provided in the attached table #5 should be expanded and adjusted with the inclusion of the samples used in research.

(2) By amending the important business of the industrial technology research association provided in the preceding rule, article 1 (The scope of the industry affiliated research institute) to "as the industrial technology research association provided in item 3, paragraph 1, article 8-3 of the Technology Development Promotion Law, the industrial technology research association which the minister of science and technology confirms and recommends", the cooperative research can be guided and expedited.

Reason

(1) For the speedy digestion and absorption of advanced technology, it is essential to undertake research and development through the prompt importation of the latest products of the advanced industrial nations and through the analysis of quality and construction; however, the research samples of computers and communication equipment for such purposes are not included in the announcements for the category of articles affected by the current tariff reduction. As a result, the industry experiences difficulty in research and development activities.

(2) The majority of the industrial technology research association, which was established for the purpose of dealing with the commonly faced technical difficulties through cooperative research and development, is comprised of medium and small-size enterprises. Their method of conducting research is mainly through consignment and through the sharing of research among the members of the association. When recognizing such an aspect, there is no great need for the research association itself to have joint research facilities and to employ at all times more than 10 full time research staff members.

12474

CSO: 4107/208



24 July 1985

## N. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

## DAILY ON PUBLICATION OF KIM IL-SONG'S WORK

SK291529 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1513 GMT 29 Jun 85

[Text] Pyongyang June 29 (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN today dedicates an article to the fifth anniversary of the publication of "Let Us Further Develop Local Industry," a historic work of the great leader President Kim Il-song (June 30, 1980). The article says:

The work is a programmatic guideline which clearly indicated the way of further developing local industry in keeping with the realities--solid material and technical foundations of our industry and high level of its modernization.

President Kim Il-song in the work explained the principled demands and ways in development of local industry from normalization of production and modernization of the technical equipment at local industrial establishments to the enhancement of the role of the county and the qualifications of officials engaged in local industry.

The validity and vitality of all the tasks and ways indicated by him in the work have been proved in practice.

Great progress has been made in the development of local industry in the course of fulfillment of the tasks set in the work. As a result, our local industry today holds a big proportion in the total industrial output value of the country and contributes to meeting the increasing demand of the people for consumer goods.

The article calls for making a new advance in the development of local industry by fulfilling the tasks set by President Kim Il-song in the work in close combination with the policy of our party at present.

It is important in further developing local industry to utilize the already made production capacities to the maximum, improve the quality of goods, increase the variety and further enhance the role of the county, the article stresses.

CSO: 4100/603



N. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

BRIEFS

KIM CHONG-IL BOOK REPRINTED--Tokyo June 25 (KNS-KCNA)--A reprint of "Great Love Nursing the Future" was published by the Hakusobang under the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon). The book contains reminiscences telling that dear Comrade Kim Chong-il shows deep loving care for the youth and children and brings them up to be revolutionaries of chuche type with his rare intelligence, wise leadership and noblest communist personality. The book is widely disseminated among the Chongnyon functionaries and Koreans in Japan, evoking a lively response from them. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1003 GMT 27 Jun 85]

CSO: 4100/603

N. KOREA/ECONOMY

ECONOMIC, OTHER PROBLEMS DISCUSSED

Tokyo TOITSU NIPPO in Japanese 6, 7, 8, 12, 13, 14, 15, 19, 23, 27, 28,  
30 Mar 85

[6 Mar 85 p 2]

[Text] General Structure and Characteristics: Pending Issues Merely  
Enumerated; Mostly Concerned with the Economy

On 31 January the Central Committee of the Korean Workers Party in North Korea adopted the "Slogans of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers Party on the 40th Anniversary of the Liberation of the Fatherland and the 40th Anniversary of the Founding of the Party." The party organ, NODONG SINMUN, assigned a large space, 3 and one half pages spanning from the first to the fourth page, to carry the entire text of the slogans. It sets forth all of the important tasks of domestic and foreign policies that North Korea is to tackle this year. Therefore, analysis of these slogans will be very informative in understanding the future trends of North Korea and to clarify the directions North Korea is heading and the problems that North Korea faces.

This year North Korea marks the 40th anniversary of the 15 August Liberation and at the same time the 40th anniversary of the founding of the Korean Workers Party (10 October).

Last year North Korea the party Politburo already adopted a decision to commemorate the 40th anniversary on a grand scale. Also, Kim Il-song, in his New Year's message this year, emphasized the fact that 1985 marks the "40th anniversary of the Founding of the Party," and urged all party members and workers to struggle strenuously in order to commemorate splendidly these anniversaries by supporting the party's appeals.

Then, since early January under the slogan: "Let Us Mark the 40th Anniversary of the Liberation of the Fatherland and the 40th anniversary of the Founding of the Party With Great Celebrations of Victors," North Korea has mobilized all mass media, including organ papers, journals and broadcasts, led by NODONG SINMUN, to continuously wage energetic campaigns.

The slogans that the Party Central Committee adopted on 31 January consolidate and supplement these campaigns, but the keynote has not changed.

In 1975, the year of the 30th anniversary of the founding of the party, and in 1980 when the 6th Congress of the party was held, North Korea also adopted a large number of slogans at about the same time of the year, and developed energetic campaigns in support of these slogans. This time, too, beginning with the adoption of the slogans, additional inspection has been added to the campaigns.

The substance of the campaigns based on the slogans appears to be various and diverse. However, it can be basically summarized as consolidating "political and ideological unity and solidarity," and "generating a new revolutionary upsurge in socialist construction."

The announcement on the slogans in commemoration of the "40th Anniversary of the Liberation of the Fatherland and the 40th anniversary of the Founding of the Party" as adopted and announced recently by the Party Central Committee consists of a fairly long preamble and more than 250 slogans.

In the preamble, the achievements of North Korean President Kim Il-song since his anti-Japanese struggle period are traced, and his achievements are praised; "these 40 years have been a period of glory in which immortal great achievements that will shine radiantly in the history of our fatherland has been accomplished."

Then, the announcement states as below on the significance of "grandly commemorating" the 40th Anniversary of the Liberation of the Fatherland and of the Founding of the Party.

"The significance lies in glorifying the historic victories the Korean communists and the Korean people have won under the banner of Marxism-Leninism and the *juche* ideology in the revolutionary struggle and construction, and in proudly displaying the resolute will and determination of our people to complete the socialist and communist cause under the guidance of the party and the leader."

What they refer to as "completing the socialist and communist cause" is the same as "completing" the so-called "*chuche* cause." And it is the reasoning of North Korea that its "completion" can be finalized only by the hereditary succession to power by party secretary Kim Chong-il.

Therefore, we may say that this clearly indicates the purpose of splendidly commemorating the 40th anniversary of the Liberation and the Founding of the Party lies in "displaying the firm will and determination of the people" who support the hereditary succession to power. This point will be concretely brought into relief later in relation to the slogans.

In the more than 250 slogans comprised of violent agitating words and phrases are included generally the following categories: (1) the strengthening of loyalty to Kim Il-song and Kim Chong-il as father-son and to the party; (2) the strengthening of various kinds of organizational life and of ideological and class indoctrination; (3) efforts in all fields of the economy, including the extractive industries, transportation, the metal industries, mass consumption goods, agriculture and trade, and exhortation for the improvement of productivity and increased production; (4) the strengthening of combat readiness of all armed forces of North Korea; (5) the promotion of the self-righteous North Korea unification policy such as the "tripartite talks" and the "democratic federative system of Koryo," and (6) the strengthening of the international revolutionary force centered on the socialist nations and the non-aligned nations.

However, what emerges as characteristic is that the majority of the slogans are related to economic problems. This is noteworthy, because these slogans reflect the seriousness of the slump and stagnation of the economy which North Korea directly faces.

Generally speaking, the general structure is as stated above. However, the slogans encompass almost all pending problems North Korea faces, and North Korea's domestic and external problems are well expressed, though in an abstract and indirect manner.

However, in terms of substance, no particularly new policies or proposals for new directions were presented, and problematic points that they had stressed recently were merely enumerated by field.

Be that as it may, judging from the fact that since the beginning of this year North Korea has gone all out for staging large scale agitation campaigns both at home and abroad on the pretext of the 40th Anniversaries of the Liberation and of the Founding of the Party, the outcome North Korea seeks through the two sets of 40th anniversary commemorations may be described as below.

That is, North Korea, through the 40th anniversaries commemorations, seeks to enhance the prestige of Kim Il-song father-son and the party in North Korea by heightening the atmosphere for turning the commemorations of the 40th anniversaries into big political celebrations in order to display and publicize the superiority of the socialist system and the Workers Party. And through such political activities North Korea aims to display externally its political power on the one hand, and on the other at turning such activities internally into a positive impetus for firmly consolidating the system of Kim Chong-il's hereditary succession to power by taking advantage of the momentum, and to seek a breakthrough in overcoming the economic difficulties.

However, these are the wishes and policies of the North Korean authorities, and it is another matter whether the actual events will progress as they wish. Starting in the next installment, these points will be concretely scrutinized and analyzed according to each slogan.

[7 Mar 85 p 2]

[Text] North Korea Leans More Heavily Toward the Soviet Union:  
Commemorations of the Liberation Solely Pro-Soviet; Important Significance  
Granted to the Strengthening of North Korea-Soviet Friendship

It was by Soviet forces that North Korea was liberated. Also, it was under the guidance and with the support of the Soviet military authorities under the Soviet military occupation that Kim Il-song founded the Workers Party.

However, as far as the founding of the Workers Party is concerned, North Korea claims 10 October 1945 to be the founding day, yet at first it was not founded as the Workers Party. At that time the central headquarters of the Korean Communist Party was in Seoul, and what was inaugurated in North Korea on 10 October 1945 was the North Korean branch of the Korean Communist Party. However, since then North Korea has set this day as the anniversary of the founding of the Workers Party.

Both the liberation and the founding of the party were carried out under the overwhelming influence of the Soviet Union. The North Korean authorities place the emphasis of the 40th anniversary commemorations this year with considerable weight on the Soviet Union in terms of the liberation, and the emphasis in the founding of the party is placed solely on Kim Il-song. The promotion of Kim Chong-il's hereditary succession to power is stressed also in relation to the 40th Anniversary of the Founding of the Party.

Such differences in emphasis are clearly indicated also in the slogans adopted by the party Central Committee.

For instance, in the preamble to the slogans, it is stated: "Under the guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song the Korean communists and the patriotic people victoriously organized and developed for 15 years the heroic anti-Japanese armed struggle, and together with Soviet forces, annihilated and swept away the Japanese imperialist aggressors, and finally carried out brilliantly the sacred cause of the liberation of the fatherland."

In the slogan, it is stated, "Let us further develop friendship and cooperative relations with all socialist nations of the world!" After this, it referred to the Soviet Union first and stated:

"The Korean communists and the patriotic people won the 15 August Liberation through a joint struggle with Soviet forces. Many Red Army officers and soldiers rendered great combat service in the struggle

for freedom and liberation, and sacrificed their precious lives. In marking the 40th anniversary of the 15 August Liberation let us further strengthen the traditional Korea-Soviet friendship bonded in the joint struggle for winning the socialist and communist cause!"

In this connection, the slogan related to friendship and solidarity with China follows: it is short.

"Let us further strengthen the traditional friendship and solidarity with the Chinese people who shared life and death, joy and sorrow with us in the protracted revolutionary struggle and aided with their blood the just cause of our people!"

The reason why the slogan related to the Soviet Union is longer and more detailed than that related to China seems to be connected to the fact that the 15 August Liberation was achieved by Soviet forces. However, when we think of the fact that the 40th anniversaries are to commemorate not only the liberation but also the founding of the party, the above point warrants our attention.

Be that as it may, the North Korean design to turn this year's 40th anniversary of the 15 August Liberation into a positive opportunity to strengthen friendly relations with the Soviet Union can be clearly seen in the following statement, which preceded the slogans, in the NODONG SINMUN editorial dated 9 January under the title: "Let Us Mark Great Celebrations of the Victors the 40th anniversary of the Liberation of the Fatherland and the 40th Anniversary of the Founding of the Party."

The editorial stressed: "It is vitally significant for strengthening the traditional Korea-Soviet friendship to commemorate successfully the 40th anniversary of the 15 August Liberation." This is then followed by the rather long but important statements quoted below.

"As the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song instructed us, Korea and the Soviet Union are mutually neighboring friendly countries across a river.

Korea-Soviet friendship is based on firm class alliance relations and comradeship and has a long tradition forged in the historic struggle processes to build socialism and communism."

"Holding high the banner of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism our people and the Soviet people mutually supported and cooperated in achieving the joint cause. Everyday in the anti-Japanese armed struggle saturated with blood, the Korean communists struggled for the liberation of the fatherland, and actively supported the Soviet Union, the first socialist nation in the world."

"During World War II, the Soviet Union joined in the war against Japan, and aided with their blood the struggle of our people to defeat Japanese imperialism and to achieve the liberation of the fatherland. The liberation of Korea was a great victory that our people won by fighting together with the heroic Soviet forces."

"The Soviet people sent their materiel and moral support and encouragement during the fatherland liberation war period against the aggression by U.S. imperialists and during the postwar rehabilitation period. And today, too, they are actively supporting and aiding the struggle of our people for socialist construction and the independent peaceful unification of the fatherland."

"The friendly cooperative relations between Korea and the Soviet Union have been developed to a higher stage on the occasion of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's visit to the Soviet Union last year. The successful commemoration of the 40th anniversary of the liberation of the fatherland is to display strongly the solidarity of Korea-Soviet friendship and to expand and develop it.

The same editorial refers to "Korea-Soviet friendship" again toward the end and states:

"In marking the 40th anniversary of the liberation of the fatherland, we must further strengthen and develop the traditional Korea-Soviet friendship. All organs concerned, including the party, administrative, economic, and external relations, culture and art, publishing and press agencies, are urged to strengthen organizational and political tasks, to expand and develop the friendly relations between Korea and the Soviet Union by taking necessary practical measures and to strengthen socialist forces, and thus contribute actively to the acceleration of the revolutionary cause of the international working class."

What is evident from above is that North Korea plans to set the focal point of this year's 40th anniversary of the 15 August Liberation on the strengthening of friendly and cooperative relations with the Soviet Union and thus turn the commemoration of the 40th anniversary of the liberation into an active impetus for it.

Even at that, since the latter half of the 1960's when North Korea improved its relations with the Soviet Union, it has not openly displayed to this extent its posture to tackle voluntarily the strengthening of friendship with the Soviet Union by mobilizing not only all organizations, but all of North Korea.

We shall inquire into what this signifies in the next installment.

[8 Mar 85 p 2]

[Text] North Korea More Heavily Leans Toward the Soviet: Approach to the Soviet Union Openly Displayed in Search of a Way out of Economic Difficulties

The slogans that the Party Central Committee adopted and the substance of the references to the Soviet Union made in the NODONG SINMUN editorial dated 9 January as were introduced in the preceding installment are mostly factual, and ordinarily they might not merit particular mention.

However, to refer to the facts, we must say that the expression that Kim Il-song's anti-Japanese armed troops won the liberation from the Japanese imperialists in a "joint struggle" with Soviet forces is contrary to the facts, rather than saying that the expression was an exaggeration. More precisely, at that time, the area north of the 38th parallel was liberated by Soviet forces and the area south of the 38th parallel by U.S. forces. To be certain, it was a fact that some of the anti-Japanese armed groups under Kim Il-song's control joined Soviet forces, but they were too small in number to say this was a "joint struggle."

All of the Korean personnel that Soviet forces had trained in Siberia before the liberation as special reconnaissance personnel for the purpose of using them for road guides and for collecting information in preparation for a war against Japan numbered only about 200 in total. Moreover, the majority of them, including Kim Il-song, returned home to North Korea more than one month after the liberation. Just from this point alone, we must say that a "joint struggle" was contrary to the fact.

Im Un, who was active in North Korea after the liberation and now resides in the Soviet Union, proves this fact concretely with the following statements from his book.

"Kim Il-song did not even fire a single shot in the sacred war for the liberation of the fatherland. Moreover, as long as a month after the liberation, he, with Soviet captain's epaulets showing, with a Soviet combat red flag decoration dangling from his chest, and with a letter of appointment as a deputy commander of the Soviet garrison command in P'yongyang City in his pocket, entered the country."

"Triumphant General Kim Il-song met the liberation of Korea not actively but passively. Not in a joint operation with Soviet forces, but under the protection of Soviet forces he quietly landed at Wonsan port without notice." ("Secret History of the Formation of the North Korean Dynasty: A True Biography of Kim Il-song," published by Jiyu-sha, Tokyo, April 1982 p 122.)



In addition to this fact, if it had been a "joint struggle" as North Korea claims, North Korea would not have had to be placed under military rule by Soviet occupation forces after the liberation, but in fact, it was. Because it was a "given liberation" instead of a "won liberation," the nation was divided and the people even today have had to suffer from the tragedy of the division between the north and the south, this fact alone, it is clear that the North Korean claim for a "joint struggle" is contrary to the fact.

With the exception of this part dealing with the "joint struggle" with Soviet forces, the slogans and the portions of the NODONG SINMUN editorial dated 9 January dealing with the Soviet Union are mostly well-known facts that can be taken at face value.

Why do we accept its clarification as an omen for North Korea to strengthen its leaning toward the Soviet Union? The reason is that there are special circumstances in the relations between North Korea and the Soviet Union.

The special circumstances are as described below. In the first half of the 1960's when the Sino-Soviet conflict was intensified North Korea leaned toward China, severely criticized and denounced the Soviet Union and intensified its confrontation with the Soviet Union. Thereafter North Korea did not mention "liberation by Soviet forces," but claimed "independent liberation." And this stance was not changed for the most part even after North Korea shifted its pro-Chinese line to a pro-Soviet line in the latter half of the 1960's.

Although the trend began to change beginning with Kim Il-song's first formal visit of the Soviet Union in 23 years in May 1984, it was still superficial.

Then, since the beginning of this year which marks the 40th anniversary of the liberation, the party organ, NODONG SINMUN, in its editorial dated 9 January, stressed: "To successfully commemorate the 40th anniversary of the 15 August Liberation has important significance for constantly strengthening the traditional friendship between Korea and the Soviet Union." Thus it attempted to dye the 40th anniversary of the 15 August Liberation one Soviet color, and went so far as to make it an active impetus for strengthening "Korea-Soviet friendship." Therefore, we must evaluate this as a major change.

The same editorial said: "The Soviet Union joined the war against Japan in World War II, defeated the Japanese imperialists, and aided the struggle of our people with their own blood to achieve the liberation of the fatherland," and "the Soviet Union sent both material and moral support and encouragement to North Korea" during the Korean War and the postwar rehabilitation period. Not only this, but the editorial also used the term, "heroic Soviet forces." Such facts and expressions have not been used in North Korea for a long time.

Even among the slogans was North Korean praise with superlative expressions: "Many Red Army officers and soldiers performed great combat deeds in the struggle for the freedom and liberation of Korea, and sacrificed their precious lives," thus expressing gratitude toward the Soviet Union. These expressions have not been used for a long time either.

Moreover, the fact that NODONG SINMUN dated 9 January emphasized that "all organs concerned, including the party, administrative, economic, and external relations, cultural and art, and the press organs should commemorate this year's 40th anniversary of the liberation so as to make it an active impetus for strengthening the traditional Korea-Soviet friendship" must be said to be a vivid indication of North Korea's efforts to turn this year's 40th anniversary of the liberation into an opportunity to seriously improve its relations with the Soviet Union.

This is nothing less than the fact that this year North Korea is trying to intensify its approach and leaning toward the Soviet Union.

But why does North Korea emphasize so much without regard for appearance, the strengthening of its friendship and cooperation with the Soviet Union at this particular time? Even though Kim Il-song's visit to the Soviet Union in May 1984 was the first formal visit in 23 years, on that occasion no joint communique was issued, and Kim Il-song could not get the military and economic aid he expected. When it is seen in this context, the North Korean policy to strengthen "Korea-Soviet friendship and cooperation" is nothing but a North Korean approach to and leaning toward the Soviet Union, and this shows nothing except that North Korea urgently needs to get close to and lean toward the Soviet Union.

Then why does North Korea need it so much? For one thing, it is a military necessity, and for another, it is an economic necessity.

Since its weapons system is a Soviet system, North Korea has no alternative but to depend on the Soviet Union to modernize its armament, beginning with such modern weapons as missiles. For China has not yet reached the level to satisfy the demand from North Korea. In that sense, it can be mentioned that the North Korean need for modernization of armament has become urgent.

With regard to economic requirements, North Korea even enacted the "Joint Management Law" (Joint Venture Law) in order to overcome the long slump and stagnation of its economy, but it is a fact that it is not working satisfactorily. Although North Korea signed last January an agreement with China for economic aid, China itself has its own limits in economic aid to North Korea because of its own four modernization programs, and North Korea cannot expect much from China. So North Korea has no one to turn to but the Soviet Union. And this seems to have acted as a spur to its approach to and leaning toward the Soviet Union on the occasion of this 40th anniversary of the liberation.

The designs of the Kim Chong-il clique which wants to intensify relations with the Soviet Union seem to have had a considerable impact.

However, what North Korea urgently wishes and demands, and how the Soviet Union responds are completely different problems. Moreover, when North Korea intensifies its approach to and leaning toward the Soviet Union, China is bound to change its attitudes toward North Korea. Including all these points, what attitudes the Soviet Union adopts toward North Korea in the future will be a matter for close attention.

What is clear is that even at the risk of damaging the mood of China with which North Korea has maintained a comparatively friendly relations, North Korea is in such a quandry that it must intensify its approach to and leaning toward the Soviet Union.

[12 Mar 85 p 2]

[Text] Hereditary Succession to Power: Its Decision This Year Targeted Using the 40th Anniversary Commemorations as a Leverage

In the preceding installment, too, the fact that the designs of the Kim Chong-il clique firmly to establish Kim Chong-il's hereditary succession to power system somehow within this year was expressed in the slogans for the 40th Anniversaries of the Liberation and of the Founding of the Party. It is clearly expressed even to the point of becoming quite candid in the following.

"Loyalty to the party and the leader is the loftiest attribute of the Korean communists and our people. Let us more deeply entertain loyalty to the party and the leader by emulating the model of loyalty to the party and the leader displayed by the young communists and anti-Japanese guerrillas during the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle period. (Note: CHOSEN TSUSHIN, published by the General Association of Koreans Residing in Japan, translated "entertain" as "embrace.") Let us all endeavor to become Kim Hyok's and Ch'a Kwang-su's of the 1980's!"

In order to accurately understand the contents of this slogan, we must fully understand the meaning of "the party and the leader" as it appears in North Korean documents.

Needless to say, in North Korea "the leader" refers to Kim Il-song and "the party" also has long been used as a pronoun for Kim Il-song as it refers to as "the party of Marshal Kim Il-song." However, since more impetus has been added recently to Kim Chong-il's hereditary succession to power, it has come about that "the party and the leader" actually mean Kim Il-song and Kim Chong-il, father and son. As a matter of fact, in support of this CHOSEN SHIMPO, the organ of the General Association of Koreans Residing in Japan, which acts as the spokesman of the Kim Chong-il clique, wrote in an editorial: "We are a blessed people who enjoy the happiness of having two leaders in one generation..."

In other words, Kim Chong-il, who has become the "sole successor" to the leader Kim Il-song, is the "only successor candidate." He is factually the same as "the leader," and "the party" can be his pronoun. Therefore, if we are forced to limit "the leader" to Kim Il-song when the term, "the party and the leader," is used, "the party" refers to Kim Chong-il. Unless we understand it that way, the context of the sentence does not become clear, and in many cases we cannot accurately understand it.

This slogan may be said to be a typical case.

The slogan says: "Let us emulate the model of loyalty that the young communists and the anti-Japanese guerrillas displayed during the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle period, and more deeply entertain loyalty to the party and the leader," and it goes on: "Let us all become Kim Hyok's and Ch'a Kwang-su's of the 1980's!" Both mean the same thing and repeatedly emphasize the same thing. Both Kim Hyok and Ch'a Kwang-su have become the "models of loyalty" in North Korea because they devoted their lives to be loyal to Kim Il-song when he rose up for the anti-Japanese struggle in the 1920's, that is, at the time when prospects for Kim Il-song's future were not clear.

It was right after the noisy celebrations of Kim Il-song's 70th birthday (on 15 April 1982) that the two were highlighted as such "models of loyalty," and that the slogan exhorting to "emulate them" and to "become Kim Hyok's and Ch'a Kwang-su's of the 1980's" has been raised.

This has happened since the hereditary succession to power was actively promoted by the Kim Chong-il clique and for that purpose it was raised as a slogan.

Therefore, there is probably no need to explain what it means to "emulate the model of loyalty" displayed by Kim Hyok and Ch'a Kwang-su, and for "all to become Kim Hyok's and Ch'a Kwang-su's of the 1980's."

The slogan exhorts that just as Kim Hyok and Ch'a Kwang-su displayed their loyalty in the 1920's to Kim Il-song who had no clearcut prospects, party members and the masses of people in North Korea should be loyal to Kim Chong-il in the 1980's and realize the hereditary succession to power as soon as possible. It means that the "model of loyalty in the 1980's" is to be loyal to Kim Chong-il now when there are opposition and repulsion to the hereditary succession to power and his future prospects are not clear.

Therefore, we may say that adding a slogan with such contents to the slogans for the 40th Anniversaries of the Liberation and of the Founding of the Party shows that the Kim Chong-il clique is trying to make this year a milestone in the hereditary succession to power.

This can be adequately inferred also from the fact that there are slogans praising the three revolutions teams, which are actually Kim Chong-il's personal guards and the organizational base for the promotion of the hereditary succession to power, and emphasizing their role, and slogans related to them.

"The three revolutions teams movement is the powerful revolutionary guidance policy that our party has created.

All members of the three revolutions teams!

Emboss deeply in your hearts the great trust and expectation of the party, and to realize fully your glorious mission as the vanguards of the three revolutions and as the standard bearers of the struggle!

Fully implement party lines and policies and to strongly press ahead with the three revolutions--ideology, technology, and culture!"

Then, the following types of slogans continue.

"The movement to win the Red Flag of the Three Revolutions and the movement to emulate the model of the unseen heroes are powerful mass movements to implement the three revolutions line.

In all sectors and in all units everyone is urged to develop further the movement to win the Red Flag of the Three Revolutions and the movement to learn from the models of the unseen heroes, to strongly press ahead with the three revolutions movement as the activity of the masses themselves, to make them display high loyalty to the party and the revolution and devotion to the fatherland and the people!

It is the basic principle of the three revolutions to give firm precedence to the ideological revolution."

The "movement to win the Red Flag of the Three Revolutions" and the "movement to learn from the unseen heroes" as referred to here are both actually movements to promote the hereditary succession to power and to consolidate the Kim Chong-il system initiated by Kim Chong-il.

It was at the workers' rally at Komdok Mine on 1 December 1975 that the movement to win the Red Flag of the Three Revolutions was started. The main aim of the same movement developed under the slogan: "Ideology, technology, and culture, all in accordance with the demand of juche" was at establishing the "unitary ideological system of the party" in order to promote the "ideological revolution." That is, it was designed to make the authority of the Kim Il-song Chong-il father-son system absolute and to establish an "ideological system" for unconditional obedience.

The fact that this movement was started at this time was significantly related to the fact that the first attempt by the Kim Chong-il clique to make the existence of Kim Chong-il as the successor official on the occasion in 1975 of the 30th anniversary (10 October) of the founding of the party and thus to consolidate the base for the hereditary succession to power was frustrated by the opposition and repulsion within the party led by old cadres. In short, it was a machination of the Kim Chong-il clique for a rollback, and the "movement to win the red flag of the three revolutions" was only the justification for it.

Also, the "movement to learn from the unseen heroes" is similar. This movement was started on a grand scale in February 1980 and it was a movement justified by learning from people who "were not bound by established theories and established experiences, forged their own premises, and solved all problems standing in the way of scientific research with their own policy." If we consider the fact that what they call "our style" is the policy forged by Kim Chong-il, and that "without being bound by established theories and established experiences" implies the exclusion of established cadres, there is no need to explain that this movement was a movement to exclude cadres in the economic and scientific sectors who did not agree with the Kim Chong-il clique.

As we have seen above, the fact that such slogans are profusely included among the slogans for the 40th Anniversaries of the Liberation and of the Founding of the Party that the party Central Committee has adopted may be said to indicate that the Kim Chong-il clique is actively attempting to take advantage of this year's 40th anniversaries' celebrations as leverage to promote the hereditary succession to power and to make this year a milestone in the hereditary succession to power.

However, it is, of course, another problem whether such designs will progress as planned.

[13 Mar 85 p 2]

[Text] Hereditary Succession to Power: Deep-rooted Opposition within the Party; Struggle against the "Anti-Party anti-Revolutionary" Elements Emphasized

From the contents of the slogans we scrutinized in the preceding two installments, it is obvious that the Kim Chong-il clique thinks that this year's 40th Anniversaries of the Liberation and of the Founding of the Party will be milestone in the hereditary succession to power, and will settle the problem, including the appointment of Kim Chong-il to a higher post before the end of the year.

Even on the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the founding of the party the Kim Chong-il clique attempted to make official the existence of Kim Chong-il as the successor. It finally failed and the clique had

to want until the 6th Party Congress in October 1980 to make official the role of Kim Chong-il. However, what can be imagined in connection with the latest case is that the Kim Chong-il clique is trying actively to take advantage of the year which becomes an important milestone for North Koorea as a justification or an impetus for advancing the hereditary succession to power.

If internal conditions are adequately arranged, the clique does not necessarily have to take advantage of the year which is to become a milestone as a justification or an impetus. If conditions are adequately prepared, the clique only has to advance toward the direction it wants or to a stage it wants.

If this is impossible and the clique tries to take advantage of the year to be a milestone, the fragility of the base of Kim Chong-il and his clique within North Korea and the deep-rooted opposition and repulsion to the hereditary succession to power will be revealed.

Assuredly, the reason why the Kim Chong-il clique tries to take advantage of the year to be a milestone as a justification for advancing the hereditary succession to power probably lies in the difficulty that the clique has to advance substantially the hereditary succession to power under the condition that Kim Il-song is still active, he still grasps the supreme power, and he is influential.

No matter how much the clique may advance the hereditary succession to power, under the present circumstances in North Korea the clique cannot remove Kim Il-song in order to appoint Kim Chong-il to the post of the president of the Republic or that of the general secretary of the party. So long as Kim Il-song is active, and he does not wish to relinquish voluntarily his post to Kim Chong-il, the best that the clique can do to promote the hereditary succession to power is virtually to shelve Kim Il-song and kick him upstairs and to let Kim Chong-il grasp the real power both in name and substance.

On that occasion the most effective justification with little opposition is to make this year a milestone for North Korea. It may be said to be so-to-speak in "honorable retirement on the occasion of the year of the milestone." This is confirmed by the fact that even in the slogans for the 40th anniversaries Kim Il-song is always pushed to the front and praised with superlative expressions, while Kim Chong-il is only praised indirectly.

Even in that case problems will be raised and things will not progress that easily. This is because Kim Chong-il is Kim Chong-il only under his father, Kim Il-song, and it is now almost impossible for Kim Chong-il to exercise power and influence without the authority and patronage of Kim Il-song. Accordingly, the circumstances are such that even if the clique wants to shelve Kim Il-song, it cannot simply do so.



Also, under the system [as] in North Korea where the promotion of the hereditary succession to power has become a settled line, elements and forces that oppose or repulse Kim Chong-il's hereditary succession must approach Kim Il-song and seek his patronage, even though this may appear to be contradictory. Because Kim Il-song's retirement from the front line immediately becomes a great threat to their lives and safety, such groups try to mobilize all available reasons and justifications desperately to protect themselves so long as Kim Il-song continues to hold power.

In other words, at present in North Korea the opposition and repulsion to Kim Chong-il's succession is largely carried out in the form of defense of Kim Il-song's continuing to hold power.

The following slogan may be said to be a typical example of Killfully superimposing Kim Il-song's authority on Kim Chong-il.

"Make the instructions and party policies of our great leader Kim Il-song into your own flesh and your own blood; always, everywhere, thoroughly establish the revolutionary spirit which acts in line with the party's ideological voluntarism!"

In North Korea, party policies are developed from the base of Kim Il-song's teachings, but Kim Chong-il is the general secretary, the responsible person in the secretariat who constructs party policies. Therefore, when it says to make Kim Il-song's instructions and party policies into "your own flesh and blood," For this reason, saying "act in line with the party's ideological voluntarism" is nothing more than saying, "act in line with the party's ideological voluntarism" of Kim Chong-il. However, judging from the situation earlier described, opposition and repulsion to the hereditary succession of Kim Chong-il has strong roots in North Korea. This is readily apparent from the slogans which follow.

Struggle tenaciously against all anti-party and anti-revolutionary ideological currents opposing the revolutionary ideology of our party!

Accept the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's instructions and party policies with the principle of absoluteness and unconditionality, and implement them thoroughly!

Display fully loyalty to the party and the leader with revolutionary practice!"

"Our party's revolutionary ideology" as referred to here is nothing but the "unitary ideology" and the "unitary ideological system" which means regarding Kim Il-song-Kim Chong-il father-son as absolute and unconditionally obeying them. Accordingly, in North Korea when they refer to "anti-party and anti-revolutionary ideological currents" in this context, the major target is "ideological currents" opposed to Kim Chong-il's hereditary succession to power.



This can be also known as in the following slogan which exhorts all to "accept and implement" Kim Il-song's instructions and party policies (Kim Chong-il's policies) with the principle of absoluteness and unconditionality," and to display it in the practice of "loyalty to the party and the leader" as this enumerates the main points in the "10 major principles for the establishment of the unitary ideological system" said to have been "formalized" by Kim Chong-il.

It is clearly expressed also in that several slogans are included to emphasize "party guidance," that is, "Kim Chong-il's guidance," and the strengthening of party unity and solidarity and the defense of purity.

"Strengthening party guidance is a decisive guarantee for brilliantly implementing the *juche* revolutionary cause.

Let us further strengthen party guidance in all fields of revolution and construction and thoroughly embody it!

Follow the ideology and will of the party, to breathe it as in one flesh, and to establish a revolutionary order and discipline fully in order to organize and execute all works under party guidance!"

Thus the fact that the strengthening of Kim Chong-il's guidance is repeatedly emphasized in the name of the "party" shows, in another way, that Kim Chong-il's leadership has not necessarily been established firmly; at least it has not been established in an independent form.

It is also known in the fact that the major points in the campaign for the promotion of Kim Chong-il's hereditary succession to power which has been developed since the first part of last January have been incorporated into the slogans, and they are enumerated as described below, and in the last part an "uncompromising struggle against the unwholesome elements" is emphasized.

"Defending and strengthening the political and ideological unity and purity of the party is an important problem related to the destiny of the party and the revolution.

Defend as the pupil of the eye and constantly strengthen the political and ideological unity and purity of the party, which is a great achievement of our revolution!

Display highly at all units revolutionary camaraderie based on loyalty to the party and the leader, and strengthen the ideological and mental unity!

All are urged always to develop a sharp partisan and class viewpoint, and to wage an uncompromising struggle against all unwholesome elements obstructing party unity and solidarity!"

The contents of these slogans show, contrary to the expectations of the Kim Chong-il clique, that the machinations for promoting the hereditary succession to power have a strong possibility of failure this year, too, because of internal opposition and repulsion.

Be that as it may, what we can say based on these slogans is that there is a great possibility that this year North Korea will seriously waver over the promotion of the hereditary succession to power.

[14 Mar 85 p 2]

[Text] Serious Coal Shortage: Difficulty in Energy Has Serious Impact; Shackles to the "Normalization of Production"

A slogan is originally designed to present in summary, urgent focal problems. Therefore, it brings into relief the problems faced by the subjective side, which hammers out the slogan.

From this viewpoint, we will inquire into the tasks and problems of the North Korean economy through the slogans related to the economy adopted on 31 January by the Party Central Committee.

Incidentally, among the slogans commemorating the 40th Anniversaries of the Liberation and of the Founding of the Party this year, those related to the economy are most numerous, more than one half of the total. This fact shows that economic problems are now the most serious and most important problems for North Korea. This is nothing more than confirmation that overcoming the sluggishness and stagnation of the economy has become an urgent task.

The slogans related to the economy start with the following:

"Forging a new upsurge in all fields of socialist economic construction is an honorable and important task for brilliantly embellishing this year marking the 40th Anniversary of the Liberation of the Fatherland and the 40th Anniversary of the Founding of the Party, for strengthening the power of our party and the fatherland, and for accelerating the *juche* revolutionary cause.

All party members and workers!

Let us all forge a great upsurge in socialist economic construction, and make this year marking the 40th Anniversary of the Liberation of the Fatherland and the 40th Anniversary of the Founding of the Party the most significant year in the history of our party and revolution."

The slogan mentions the line for bringing about an upsurge in the economy to mark the 40th anniversary of the founding of the party, the three revolutions line, ideological, technological, and cultural, and the movement to forge the "speed of the 1980s," and then proposes the basic policies and tasks of the 1985 economic plans.

The central task that must be resolved this year is to give precedence to the extractive industries and rail transportation, to forge a new upsurge in socialist economic construction by further supporting the metal industries, and thus to raise the people's livelihood on a long-term basis."

The policy for concentrating force on these three "central tasks" was proposed in Kim Il-song's New Year's message this year, and as a matter of fact, in terms of substance that passage has been virtually turned into the slogan.

However, when we examine tasks proposed in each sector, we find discrepancies. While tasks for each sector were not proposed all in Kim Il-song's New year's message this year, tasks for each sector are presented in the current slogans.

Let us first take up the slogans for the extractive industries.

"Giving precedence to the extractive industries is the most important task to guarantee smooth demand for fuel and raw materials, for maximum use of in-place production capacity, and for increasing production with a perspective.

All are urged to decisively increase the production of coal and minerals so as to open up a breakthrough in the total march for implementing the 10 major prospective goals of socialist economic construction."

Here the policy for making the extractive industries a "breakthrough" in the developmental upsurge of the economy is indicated. However, the striking characteristic here is that it calls for concentrating force on the production of coal among the extractive industries.

"What is most urgently required now in the economic development of our country is coal. While we must concentrate force on large scale coal mines with abundant deposits and favorable extracting conditions on the one hand, on the other we must broadly develop new coal mines and small and medium coal mines so as to actively develop and utilize low-calory coal and super-anthracite!

Actively introduce advanced technology and new coal extracting methods at all coal mines, and thus bring about a great revolution in coal production!

All coal miners in the Anju District and coal mine builders!

Realize the high degree of responsibility for safeguarding the lifeline of the industry, to remodel and expand coal mines, and to strongly wage a struggle to raise coal production!

"Follow the militant call of the party, 'All for the increased production of coal,' to guarantee with the highest priority the materials and facilities necessary for the coal industry in all sectors of the people's economy, and thus strongly to support coal miners!"

In the case of North Korea, coal is necessary as an industrial raw material, but it is above all indispensable as a fuel energy source. For North Korea is heavily dependent on coal for energy.

However, what attracts attention at this point is that despite Kim Il-song's New Year's message in 1984 which repeatedly emphasized urgently the increased production of coal, his New Year's message this year not only failed to summarize it at all but also had no reference at all to the increased production of coal this year. Moreover, what attracts attention is the fact that the substance of the policy for the increased production of coal this year as indicated in the current slogan differs only slightly from that of last year's New Year's message.

Kim Il-song's New Year's message last year emphasized the increased production of coal as follows:

"Force must be concentrated this year in socialist economic construction of the coal industry. Coal is the food of our independent industries, and the rapid increase of coal production is a breakthrough to carry out successfully all economic tasks. If coal is fully produced and supplied, production can be normalized in all sectors of the people's economy, and the people's economic plans for this year can be over-fulfilled.

This year we must raise slogans to increase production of coal first, and second to concentrate force on the coal industry, and forge a new upsurge in coal production.

In the coal industry sector we must massively remodel and expand the coal mines in the Anju District with large deposits, and coal mines in the Sunch'on District, Kangdong District, and Pukbu District respectively, give precedence to stripping and excavation at all coal mines, endeavor for the realization of total mechanization of work inside pits, and thus decisively increase coal production. State economic organs must organize economic activities on the principle of subordinating everything to coal production, and the entire nation must strengthen material and technological support and labor support to coal mines.

The people's economic sectors must give priority to sending equipment and materials necessary to coal production. Party organizations and the people's political organs at all levels must pay serious attention to the improvement of food service activity for coal miners."

This content is almost identical to the part related to the increased production of coal in the current slogan. The policy and tasks for the coal sector in North Korea are identical to those of last year, and this indicates the seriousness of the coal shortage in North Korea.

Coal shortage necessarily leads to energy shortage. When energy is short, the normalization of production cannot be hoped for. It is still more impossible to "normalize production at a high level." Even judging solely from the slogan related to the increased production of coal, it is reasonable to say that it will be impossible for the North Korean economy to mark a "new high upsurge."

[15 Mar 85 p 2]

[Text] Uncontrollable Difficulties in Materials: Both Ferrous and Non-Ferrous Metals Are Short; Mineral Ores Extracting Conditions Keep Deteriorating

Next to coal, priority in the extractive industries is placed on the increased production of non-ferrous metals and iron ores. The current slogans for the 40th Anniversaries of the Liberation and of the Founding of the Party show this priority.

In North Korea the most abundant non-ferrous metals are lead, zinc, tungsten, and nickel. Increased production of mineral ores are stressed at Komdok Mine in South Hamgyong Province for lead and zinc ores, at mines in Yanggang Province area for tungsten and nickel, and at Musan Mine in North Hamgyong Province for iron ores.

"Dig more minerals at all mines and send them to metal factories!

Remodel and expand promising mines, to actively develop new mines, and to produce more of various minerals!

All miners at Komdok Mine! Whether or not we can fulfill in advance the 1.5 million ton goal of non-ferrous metal production is heavily dependent on you miners at Komdok. Further reinforce and take the maximum advantage of the powerful production base already built, and to bring about an epoch-making transformation in the production of lead and zinc!"

"Endeavor to remodel and expand mines in Yanggang Province and increase on a large scale the production of non-ferrous metals!

Actively increase alloy elements, led by tungsten and nickel, and various non-ferrous metal minerals!

The basic link in increasing the production of iron ores in Musan Mine.

Miners at Musan! Remodel and expand mines in order to let more minerals overflow from all metallurgic furnaces, and to display all power and wisdom to increase the production of iron ores!"

Appeals with similar content have been emphasized repeatedly at every opportunity. Moreover, as a policy for the increased production of ores, the following slogans have been publicized this time. These, too, have been emphasized repeatedly.

"Replace extracting equipment with large, modern, and high speed equipment, to accelerate actively the comprehensive mechanization of pit works, and to implement thoroughly the party demand for massive extraction, massive transportation, and massive ore dressing!

Give firm precedence to stripping, excavation and pit construction, and to fully organize preliminary coal cutting sites and ore mining sites!

All geological explorers! Concentrate the force of exploration on important coal mines and mining districts, to replace exploration equipment with modern, high speed, and light-weight equipment, to boldly carry out exploration activities, and to seek out more underground resources of the nation!"

"Giving firm precedence to stripping, excavation, and pit construction has been constantly and repeatedly emphasized every time the problem of the extractive industries has been raised. In order to dig coal and mineral ores, stripping, excavation, and pit construction naturally must have priority. The fact that this natural thing has been repeatedly emphasized shows that this natural thing is not being done.

The fact that they emphasize it with the words that "firm precedence should be given" clearly confirms that this natural thing has not been done. Then, even if they want to increase the production of mineral ores, they have no way of so doing.

Why has the natural thing not been observed? Therein lies the problem. As to causes, the lag in production machinery in the extractive industries and the North Korean quota system can be mentioned.

The reason why North Korea has emphasized stripping, excavation and pit construction in recent years more than before is largely because pits that can easily be excavated have already been excavated due to the priority for fulfilling quotas. To excavate even deeper, modern production machinery and materials for pit construction are needed, but they are not satisfactorily supplied.

In spite of the fact that necessary production machinery and materials are not supplied, if they want to fulfill the heavy quotas they have imposed, they can not "give firm precedence" to stripping, excavation and pit construction, even if they try. As a result of this, coal mines and mines are devastated, and conditions for production deteriorate more and more.

Under such conditions it is difficult to expect increased production in the extractive industries. The reasons are complex, and their nature is such that they can not be improved in a short period of time. Then, the major leverage for increased production is nothing but the improved will of workers for work based on spiritualism, but it naturally has its own limits. Therefore, it appears to be difficult this year to increase in an epoch-making manner the production of non-ferrous metals and iron ores.

If this is the case, the increased production of metal products using these mineral ores as raw materials becomes hopeless, and the economic development due to the shortage of metal materials will be greatly restricted.

If they have plenty of foreign funds, they can import from foreign countries. However, at present North Korea faces a serious shortage of foreign funds. Also, since the basic direction for the development of the metal industries is based on independence, that is, the basic policy of relying and utilizing domestic resources, they have no alternative but to solve independently the current bottlenecks.

At any rate, the time when the policy for the priority for the extractive industries is hammered out in North Korea, is the time when it faces the shortage of basic materials led by metals. The policy for the priority for the extractive industries is nothing more than another manifestation of the shortage of basic materials.

How much North Korea suffers from that shortage of materials now is expressed clearly also in the fact that the following policy is emphasized while North Korea urges "generating a great revolution in the production of iron and steel materials."

"Strengthen support to the iron and steel industry sector to send with priority raw materials and fuel to the iron and steel works, and thus guarantee fully various conditions for production!

All you people!

Collect even 1 kilogram more of scrap iron and scrap steel and send them to iron and steel works!"

This slogan with such a tone of urgency succinctly expresses the urgent situation of the shortage of basic materials in North Korea. So long as a slogan with such a tone is raised, North Korea will stop this year merely with slogans in its attempts to "bring about a new upsurge" in the economic sectors.

Also, North Korea attempts to break through the shortage of foreign funds with the increased production of such non-ferrous metals as lead, zinc, tungsten and nickel. However, this, too, is difficult, and the favorable turn in the foreign funds situation cannot be expected.



[19 Mar 85 p 2]

[Text] Continuing Difficulty in Electric Power: Fundamental Solution Is Far Off; Status Quo Can Be Barely Maintained

Once Lenin said in the early period of the revolution: "Socialism is Soviet power plus electric power." This shows summarily in slogan format the importance of electric power in advancing the industrialization of the Soviet Union. The fact that electric power is decisively important in advancing industrialization is not just limited to the Soviet Union. It is a universally valid truth for all countries regardless of the differences in social systems.

This is only natural if we consider that the source of energy to move machinery, facilities, and equipment to produce commodities is almost totally dependent on electric power today. Power generating capacity and energy consumption are used today as important indices to assess the degree of progress in a given country or a given society because these indices serve as important standards for judging the degree of industrialization.

Then, how is it in the case of North Korea? First of all, some of the slogans for the 40th Anniversaries of the Liberation and of the Founding of the Party as related to electric power follow.

"Operate fully all power stations, more perfectly organize and reinforce electric transmission and distribution facilities and send more electric power to socialist construction sites!

Actively promote the construction of new power stations and speed up their operation!

Build small and medium power stations everywhere through the movement of the masses and to normalize their management!

What is remarkable in these slogan is the order: (1) the full operations of power stations, (2) the consolidation and reinforcement of electric transmission and distribution facilities, (3) the acceleration of the construction of new power stations and their early operation, (4) and the massive construction of small and medium power stations by the mass movement and the normalization of their management.

This order is nothing more than the expression of the priority with which North Korea must grapple with its electric power problems. A special item is that power is to be put into the construction of generating facilities, but greater emphasis is given (1) and (2), to increasing the efficiency of power generation and transmission and distribution by consolidation and reinforcement of existing generation and distribution facilities.



This order is related closely to the circumstance that the construction of power stations requires vast amounts of capital, labor, and time, and it cannot immediately meet the demand it confronts. However, it shows that North Korea places emphasis on the effective utilization of existing facilities and equipment.

However, this is not the way to expand the power generating capacity on a full scale. Therefore, we can fully infer from this alone that North Korea cannot, this year, resolve the difficulty of electric power.

The North Korean electric power difficulty is serious. This can be gleaned from Kim Il-song's 1984 New Year's message in which he urged: "Rapidly increasing power generation is one of the important tasks in this year's economic construction." The message continued: "In the electric power industry sector we must inspect and repair the facilities of existing power stations on a timely basis so as to operate them fully and to raise their efficiency for the maximum increase of electric generation, and on the other hand we must make active efforts to create new electric power generating capacity. We must step up the expansion work at Pukch'ang Thermal Power Station and P'yongyang Thermal Power Station, promptly complete the work, and strongly promote the construction of new power stations such as Wich'on Power Station, T'aech'on Power Station, Ch'ongjin Thermal Power Station, and Anju Thermal Power Station."

The contents of this message are completely identical to the current slogans in terms of priority and emphasis, except the policy for the massive building of small and medium scale power stations by the people. The only difference is that in the "Central Statistical Reports" regarding the summary of the second 7-Year Report announced on 17 February, the completion of the expansion work at Pukch'ang Thermal Power Station and the completion of Ch'ongjin Thermal Power Station were clearly indicated.

This tells us that even after the expansion work at Pukch'ang Thermal Power Station and the construction of Ch'ongjin Thermal Power Station were completed, the electric power problem has not been mitigated significantly.

As a matter of fact, North Korea developed an electric power economization movement for home electric power use in recent years as a counter-measure for the electric power problem, and developed the movement for limiting home electric use to one 45-watt bulb, and further strengthened the restriction by enforcing the movement to "turn off electric lights for 5 minutes per day" at home and public places. Such a report confirms concretely the seriousness of the electric power problem that North Korea faces.

In connection with this new electric power economization movement, North Korean mass media have developed the following propaganda.

"If we conserve home electricity for 5 minutes per day, we can produce 29 tractors, fuel for 1,000 households for 1 year, cloth material for 43,000 adults, 106,000 pairs of vinyl shoes, 103,000 kilograms of candy, 554,000 kilograms of sugar, or 1.73 million pencils respectively."

The seriousness of such difficulty in electric power can be known from a current slogan which emphasizes the conservation of electricity:

"We, as the masters of the country and of the factories, must economize and effectively use as much as possible even 1 gram of coal, one piece of steel material, 1 watt of electricity, and one drop of fuel oil".

Beginning in the middle of the 1970's North Korea forged a policy for building small and medium scale power stations, because it wanted somehow to break through the electric power difficulty.

However, in the meantime North Korea has not achieved the successes it sought due to the lack of technology and experiences. It finally was reported only recently that the construction of small and medium scale power stations based on the technology and experiences accumulated has become comparatively active.

The fact that North Korea has concentrated on the construction of small and medium scale power stations is related to the fact that due to the shortage of funds and technology North Korea finds it difficult to build large scale hydroelectric and thermal power stations. Thus North Korea has turned to the construction of small and medium scale power stations because North Korea has topographical advantages in that it has many valleys with abundant water and with rapid streams, in that it can build and manage at low costs small and medium scale power stations without high technology and with power generating equipment produced in North Korea, and moreover it can avoid electric current loss due to long-distance electric transmission.

Therefore, at present in North Korea, with the city or the county as the unit, under the responsibility of each province, suitable points on river tributaries in the areas concerned are blocked with small scale dams to build small and medium scale power stations with North Korean made power generating equipment. The majority of them are reportedly of 10 to 600 kilowatt capacity.

However, the present situation is problematical in that the efficiency of power generating equipment is low because it is built with low technological standards, the management technology is immature, there is an annual shortage of water and from October to the following May, and the annual operational rate is only 50 to 60 percent.

Accordingly, a considerable period of time will be required before the electric power problem in North Korea is solved.

[23 Mar 85 p 2]

[Text] Current Status of Machinery and Equipment: Majority Are Obsolete; Improvement of Product Quality Is Hopeless

In the North Korean economy serious bottlenecks have been obsolete machinery and equipment, a serious shortage of funds, an lagging science and technology.

As to machinery and equipment, the majority of machinery and equipment received as aid from the Soviet Union, Eastern Europe and China in the postwar rehabilitation period following the Korean War is still being used. In the meantime, considerable quantities of foreign-made and domestically built machinery and equipment have been used, yet the majority is 30 to 40 years old and are markedly obsolete.

This was seriously influenced by the fact that in the 1960's, when North Korea tried to carry out a full scale economic development after the rehabilitation period following the Korean war, it was involved in the Sino-Soviet dispute and could not improve machinery and equipment markedly, and it could not build a firm base for an economic development.

In the first half of the 1960s when the Sino-Soviet dispute continued to intensify, North Korea firmly maintained a China-leaning posture, and in the latter half of the 1960s it switched to a Soviet-leaning posture under the name of an independent line, thus making a major swing between China and the Soviet Union. The major move in posture from the China-leaning to the Soviet-leaning was made public in the lengthy editorial by the editorial bureau entitled: "Let Us Protect Independence," published in NODONG SINMUN in August 1966.

From this turning point, North Korea started leaning heavily toward the Soviet Union. The Chinese authorities concerned at that time told a visiting friendly Japanese that "North Korea sold itself to the Soviet Union for two power generators for a power station." This episode clearly tells us how much North Korea was troubled in the 1960's by the shortage of new machinery and equipment.

Though the reference to the two units of power generator is symbolic, in the background of North Korea's leaning toward the Soviet Union was the fact that North Korea was forced into a stance of drawing economic and military aid from the Soviet Union. This is eloquently confirmed by the fact that the 2nd Party Conference held in November 1966, decided on a 3-year extension of the first 7-Year Plan.

Also, the fact that, beginning with the Cuban crisis of October 1962, North Korea hammered out the so-called "four major military lines" for (1) turning the whole country into a fortress, (2) arming the entire people, (3) converting the entire army into a cadre army, and (4) modernizing the entire army, and forcibly carried out the strengthening of armament by sacrificing economic development, and spurred the deterioration of the North Korean economy.

At any rate, the North Korean economy in the 1960's was in a serious slump due to the 3-year extension of the 1st 7-Year Plan and due to the forced implementation of the four major military lines. And this became the keynote in the stagnation of the North Korean economy. In that process machinery and equipment became more obsolete.

On 8 September 1984 North Korea enacted the joint management law (joint venture law) designed to induce capital and technology mainly from nations of the West through joint ventures. We may consider that this indeed confirms the fact that machinery and equipment have become obsolete.

As one of the "central tasks" of this year's economic construction, the development of the metal industries is mentioned, and also in the slogans in commemoration of the 40th Anniversaries of the Liberation and of the Founding of the Party the machine industry sector is emphasized as below. This also corroborates that machinery and equipment have become obsolete.

"The machine industry is the heart of the people's economy and the base of technological progress."

All workers in the machinery industry!

Broadly realize the semi-automation and automation of the production processes, to introduce actively new technologies, and thus to produce and supply more of the latest machinery and equipment needed for the independence, modernization and scientification of the people's economy!

Produce and guarantee with responsibility the various high capacity machinery and equipment needed for the extractive industries, rail transportation, the metal industries, and nature-remaking projects!

Produce larger numbers of powerful and modern machine tools, tractors, and trucks!

Supplement equipment that is short at machine factories to raise productivity by modernizing the production processes, and to improve the quality of machine products!"

Judging from the contents of these slogans, too, we can infer that the shortage and obsolescence of machinery and equipment in North Korea is quite serious, and improvement will not be easy.

Although they are urged to "improve the quality of machine products," the foremost problem with machines built in North Korea is that the quality is inferior.

It is said that the automobile industry represents most clearly the level of the machine industry. In spite of the fact that North Korea began producing trucks in 1958, it is not yet self-sufficient, and must import

from 1,000 to almost 2,000 trucks each year from Japan. This succinctly shows the low level of the automobile industry. In spite of the fact that since the 1970's overcoming the difficulties in transportation was stressed so much, the fact that North Korea depends on rail for as much as 86 percent of its freight transportation confirms this concretely.

In the case of tractors, breakdowns are frequent, and parts are not satisfactorily supplied so that tractors are abandoned at many places. The situation is similar with trucks. Also the actual operational rate of trucks is far below the number of trucks owned and this shows the low quality of machines built in North Korea.

To begin with, it is caused by the low scientific and technological level. This is clearly expressed in the slogan that has been repeatedly stressed since the 1960's and is also emphasized in the current: "All are urged to sweep clean everything obsolete and stagnant, starting with conservatism, negativism, technological mysticism, and boldly to innovate technology."

It is expressed particularly well in that it stresses an urgent breakthrough in the status quo with these words: "All are urged to be sensitive to latest science and technology and to do the best to solve scientific and technological problems that our realities urgently raise."

The reason North Korea faces such a situation is that North Korea has given priority to military affairs under a completely closed system almost unprecedented in the world, it has adhered to the self-reliance line, and it has neglected the introduction of advanced science and technology. Since North Korean science and technology was not a high level to begin with, under such conditions there has been no way to raise it.

The best way to overcome it is to adopt an open system and to actively introduce from the West advanced science and technology on which even the major socialist nations led by the Soviet Union are dependent. As a matter of fact, there is no alternative. North Korea enacted the joint venture law last September because its need was keenly felt. However, probably because joint ventures with the West have not progressed and have been completely disappointing contrary to expectation, the current series of slogans do not include even one slogan related to the joint management law, even though it is an extraordinary policy change.

This shows that there is little or no possibility that in a comparatively short period of time North Korea will introduce a high level of advanced science, technology, and quality machinery to replace old machinery. And it means that even in the future the machine industry in North Korea will continue to be inferior.

[27 Mar 85 p 2]

[Text] Sluggish Foreign Trade: No Progress Made in Joint Ventures with the West; Conditions for Expanded Exports Not Available

To expand its slumping foreign trade, North Korea above all has to promote exports. It has to expand exports to its traditional market, that is, the socialist market, but it must also increase its exports to the capitalist market.

Now, in order to increase exports in this manner, North Korea has to make products that can be sold in the capitalist market. However, in the present condition North Korea has not sufficient funds to purchase machinery and equipment to produce such products, and its scientific and technological level is low.

What was hammered out to overcome this bottleneck was the joint venture formula with capitalist nations as the main targets. The joint management law (joint venture law), enacted on 8 September 1984, was a legal measure to promote the joint venture formula.

The joint venture law set its goal as the "expansion of economic, technological exchange and cooperation with various nations of the world." "Various nations of the world" as referred to here includes the socialist nations, but it was targeted at the advanced capitalist nations led by Japan and the United States.

The law is designed to solve the problem of insufficient capital and the problem of low level science and technology by promoting joint ventures with nations of the West.

The joint venture law broadly defines as the objectives of joint venture industries, construction, transportation, science, technology, and tourism, as we can infer that North Korea is attempting to promote joint ventures to the extent it can find partners in almost all fields except agriculture and fisheries.

Be that as it may, this is the first time that North Korea has enacted a law concerning joint ventures with foreign enterprises or individuals. North Korea clearly indicated its posture by groping for joint ventures with nations of the West, because the 3rd Session of the 7th Supreme People's Assembly adopted a decision on 25 January 1984 for "strengthening south-south cooperation and external economic activities, and for further developing trade."

The decision stated: "We must develop external economic relations with capitalist nations with which our country does not yet have diplomatic relations." Thus it hammered out a policy for developing economic relations with capitalist nations of the West led by the United States and Japan with which it has no diplomatic relations.

At the same session, it decided to newly establish the "Economic Policy Committee" within the Central People's Committee, the highest state guidance organ, as the office to take charge of the promotion of the policy, and at the same time appointed Politburo member Kang Song-san, known as an economic practitioner and premier, and appointed newly three economic cadres to be vice premiers.

The joint venture law is truly an extension of this policy, and it further specifies the policy.

How much North Korea was interested in and endeavored to promote its policy can be clearly seen in the moves of North Korea before and after the enactment of the joint venture law.

General Secretary Hu Yao-bang of the Chinese Communist Party who visited North Korea in May 1984 remarked on 5 July as follows to Diet member Kiichi Miyazawa, who was visiting China, on the economic problems of North Korea:

"(1) North Korea appears to be comparatively stable politically, but it will not make progress in the improvement of the living standards of the people unless it makes strenuous efforts in the future.

(2) A delegation of about 50 members, including the highest ranking persons in all provinces of North Korea, visited for a month districts which were promoting China's open policy, including the "special economic zones" of Shanghai and Shenchuan. He could not tell what policy North Korea would pursue in the future, but they studied in China and returned home.

(3) (Referring to the "North Korean-Chinese summit conference during his visit to North Korea in May), he heard President Kim Il-song and his son, Secretary Kim Chong-il, too, saying that they gave heart-felt praise and approval to China's open economic policy.

In his speech at a dinner party held at the Chin se Embassy in Pyongyang five days later, on 10 July, Vice Premier and Foreign Minister Kim Yong-nam most highly praised the decision of the 3rd Plenum of the 11th Congress of the Chinese Communist Party and the development in all fields in China.

Premier Kang Song-san, too, who visited China from 5 August to 10 August made statements of similar substance in a speech at a dinner party in Beijing, and furthermore offered words of the highest praise to the effect: "China is now marking the most prosperous period in its several thousand years of history."

Thereafter, when the Chinese Communist Party adopted at the 3rd Plenum of the 12th Congress the unprecedented economic liberalization policy comprised of reforms of the price system and the enterprise reforms



through the encouragement of competition between enterprises by introducing the market principle, he praised it most highly, too.

On 29 October in an interview with the three organizations, RENMIN RIBAO, HONGQI, and the Chinese People's Friendship Delegation, North Korean President Kim Il-song stated: "The 3rd Plenum of the 11th Congress of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee successfully solved the agrarian problems, and recently convened the 3rd Plenum of the 12th Congress of the Party Central Committee to solve urban problems. We Korean comrades are extremely pleased with this," and also emphasized the need for building light industries.

"During a 2 to 3 year period we are preparing to improve the quality of and to diversify light industrial products. We must create joint ventures with various nations of the world."

The foregoing facts, particularly the last statements by Kim Il-song clearly indicate that North Korea plans actively to promote joint ventures with nations of the West centered on the light industries within 2 to 3 years.

Since they go on to say this much, and the enactment of the joint venture law is an important policy shift, the recent slogans to commemorate the 40th anniversaries of the liberation and of the founding of the party should clearly indicate the positive promotion of joint ventures with nations of the West. However, the greatest weight is placed on the socialist countries, and the importance of capitalist countries is extremely low.

"The socialist market greatly contributes to the national economic development of the socialist countries and to the construction of the material and technological base of socialism and communism, and it performs an important function in the development of the world economy.

Let us expand and strengthen the socialist market, and actively develop economic and technological exchange and cooperation with the socialist countries and the third world nations!"

At best, it is referred to only in the following format.

"Let us strengthen economic, scientific and technological exchange and cooperation with the socialist nations and other foreign countries, and actively develop economic cooperation with the third world nations in accordance with the spirit of the south-south cooperation!

Let us establish friendly relations with capitalist nations friendly to us, and develop economic and cultural exchange with them!



Let us strengthen solidarity and develop cooperation with all progressive parties, mass organizations, and revolutionary organizations of the world led by the communist parties, workers parties, socialist parties, socialist democratic parties of the capitalist nations and the ruling parties of the third world nations!"

This may be regarded as the expression of the assessment that joint ventures with nations of the West have not progressed as expected by North Korea due to the problem of unpaid foreign debts; joint ventures with them cannot be greatly hoped for.

Then, it implies that until North Korea solves the problem of foreign debts, it has to give priority to trade in the socialist market, and this means that North Korean trade will continue to slump for a while.

[28 Mar 85 p 2]

[Text] Normalization of Production at a Standstill: Basic Cause in the Shortage of Materials; Spurred by Lag in Transportation and Waste

The problematic points that the North Korean economy contains are inadvertently well revealed in the recent slogans to commemorate the 40th anniversaries of the Liberation and of the Founding of the Party. Simple slogans are related to the policy for utilizing "internal reserves" for the economic development and to the policy for stepping up the "normalization of production at a high level".

"The great reserve for the development of the people's economy and the growth of production today in our country lies in effectively utilizing the economic base that our party and people have built up with strenuous struggle.

All party members and workers!

Display highly the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and strenuous struggle, and to produce more, faster, and better with existing equipment, materials, and labor force!

Seek out and mobilize internal reserves, create what is not available and seek out what is short so as to break boldly through obstructive bottlenecks and difficulties with your own ability, and further promote strongly production and construction!

Use effectively existing economic bases in all sectors and strongly wage the struggle to normalize production at a high level!"

Also from such expressions as displaying the "revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and strenuous struggle," and "boldly overcoming obstructive bottlenecks and difficulties with our own ability," we can infer the

urgent situation that the North Korean economy faces. And it is clearly expressed in that while repeatedly emphasizing the effective utilization of the existing economic base, North Korea demands the waging of the struggle to "normalize production at a high level."

To begin with, what does it mean to "normalize production at a high level"? Part of its contents can be inferred from slogans following those mentioned above.

"Improving socialist economic management is an important guarantee for normalizing production at a high level and for successfully fulfilling the people's economic plans.

Implement thoroughly the Tae'an work system whose superiority has been assured in socialist economic construction so as to generate a decisive shift in the guidance and control over the people's economy."

"The important problems now in improving socialist economic management to normalize production are creating materials reserves at factories and enterprises, giving precedence to cooperative production, and improving transportation organization for products.

Guarantee smooth production conditions for all factories and enterprises that have superbly implemented materials guaranteeing, cooperative production organization and transportation organization, and normalize production at a high level!"

To put it in another way, these slogans testify that the shortage of materials is serious, that transportation is not effectively carried out; moreover, even the short supply of materials is not carried out at proper times and in a satisfactory manner, with the result that production is not normalized at a high level. In other words, machinery and equipment are not fully operated and their capacity is not fully displayed.

How serious the shortage of materials is, and how much it is aggravated by transportation bottlenecks is succinctly displayed in the following slogan with a tragic tone.

"All activists in the materials supply sector!

Properly establish the materials supply system in accordance with the demand of the Tae'an work system, and send raw materials and materials to production sites on a timely basis with responsibility and with the same spirit with which you sent ammunitions to fighting hills!

Establish a strict discipline for supplying materials in accordance with plans and contracts, and do away with hoarding, diverting and wasting precious raw materials and other materials!

Establish a strict discipline for cooperative production so as to produce and guarantee with priority cooperative products and thus strongly burn the flame for joint innovation!

Effectively carry out transportation organization in order to transport at appropriate times raw materials, materials, and equipment produced at factories and enterprises!"

The greater the hoarding, diverting, and wasting of raw materials and materials, the more serious becomes the shortage of materials. Then, when materials are short, one cannot fulfill plans and contracts, no matter how hard one tries, and plans and contracts become words without substance.

The fact that in the recent slogans North Korea continue the emphasis shown below confirms that the failure to implement plans and contracts has become a universal phenomenon.

"National plans are the instructions of the party and the laws of the state.

All are urged without fail to overfulfill tasks planned by the day, the 10-day period, the month, and the index with revolutionary passion and spirit!"

If plans are strictly observed, there is no new need to emphasize that plans are the "instructions of the party" and the "laws of the state."

Such circumstances can be inferred from the editorial of NODONG SINMUN dated 17 January entitled, "Let Us Always Improve the Qualitative Indices of Production."

"The most important duty of economic guidance cadres is to unmistakably fulfill production plans. However, those who try to fulfill plans with even more labor force, raw materials and materials can never become efficient cadres. No matter how strained production plans become, economic guidance cadres must never slight qualitative indices. All cadres must become economic guidance cadres who firmly stand in a responsible and masterly posture before the party and the state for production, correctly grasp the qualitative indices of production, do with as little as possible by calculating, and produce more and better goods more efficiently."

This clearly hints at the difficulty in fulfilling production plans in North Korea and the serious waste of labor, raw materials, and materials in fulfilling plans. In short, it points out that productivity is low and improving it is an important responsibility of economic guidance cadres in charge of supervising the economy.

However, that such citations are not too effective can be inferred also from the following slogans.

"Strongly wage a new struggle to innovate technological and economic standards, including the norms for materials consumption and the work quota in all sectors and at all units!

Effectively control production machinery and raise the utilization rate to the highest!

Completely wipe out the waste of labor in all sectors and at all units of the people's economy, and decisively raise the per capita production!

What they say about "normalizing production at a high level by effectively utilizing the existing economic base" is another way of saying that such waste should be wiped out and productivity should be raised. However, unless they can eliminate the shortage of materials and the failure to deliver materials on a timely basis, and the waste of materials and labor force, it will, after all, be only a rice cake in a picture.

As long as the North Korean economy cannot escape from its unrealistic nature, no matter how much it clamors about conservation and the improvement of productivity, the "normalization of production at a high level" will end up as an unfulfilled dream.

[30 Mar 85 p 2]

[Text] Foreign Policy with Limited Options: North Korea Cannot Break Away from the Soviet Union; "Solidarity with the Revolutionary Forces" Emphasized

Although for a while in the latter half of the 1970's North Korean diplomacy appears to have placed its top priority on non-aligned diplomacy, as we observed in the last installment, in the final analysis it has its own limits. Nevertheless, North Korea is emphasizing even now non-aligned diplomacy.

Then, what is the basic policy of North Korean diplomacy now and what is the priority in its foreign policy? Let us investigate this in terms of the slogans commemorating the 40th Anniversaries of the Liberation and of the Founding of the Party.

To trace the order of slogans related to foreign policy, we find that the emphasis of North Korean diplomacy is placed on the anti-imperialist struggle, and for this purpose top priority is given to the unity and solidarity with the socialist forces and the international communist movement.

"Today's unprecedentedly tense and complicated situation brought about by imperialist machinations demands that the people of the world firmly unite and further strengthen the anti-imperialist struggle.

Let us raise even higher the revolutionary banner of anti-imperialist struggle!"

However, the fact that while emphasizing the "anti-imperialist struggle," North Korea has not raised the "anti-U.S. struggle" targeting the United States as it did in the period from the 1960's to the early 1970's is probably related to the fact that North Korea has proposed signing a peace agreement with the United States. In its own way, this is a change.

Needless to say, North Korea has not changed its basic stand and its usual evaluation of the socialist force and the international communist force clearly indicates this.

"The socialist force and the international communist movement are the most powerful revolutionary forces of the modern age that confront all reactionary forces led by imperialism, and are the decisive factors for breaking up the aggression and war policy of the imperialists, and for promoting the revolutionary struggle of the peoples of the world."

Thus North Korea defines the "socialist force and the international communist movement" as the "decisive factors" for promoting the world revolution, and emphasizes their unity and solidarity.

"Let us strengthen from all quarters unity and solidarity with the socialist nations and the international communist movement under the banner of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism!"

The fact that North Korea adopts the unity and solidarity with the socialist force and the international communist movement as the basic policy in its diplomacy and gives it top priority is also revealed in that North Korea places its heaviest emphasis in economics on the strengthening and development of exchange and cooperation with the socialist nations.

"The socialist market contributes greatly to the national economic development of the socialist nations and to the building of the material and technological base of socialism and communism, and it has an important function in the development of the world economy.

Let us expand and strengthen the socialist market, and actively develop economic and technological exchange and cooperation with the socialist nations and the third world nations!"

This clearly shows that North Korea places diplomatic importance on the third world nations, next to the socialist nations. The fact that it proposes slogans supporting the nonaligned movement shows that North Korea gives a higher priority to nonaligned nations among the third world nations.

"The nonaligned movement is a powerful movement against aggression and plundering by imperialism and colonialism.

Let us further strengthen and develop the nonaligned movement, flying high the banner of nonalignment and the banner of independence!

Let us firmly unite with the nonaligned nations and break down the aggression, intervention, divisive and alienating schemes of imperialism, colonialism, and neo-colonialism!

Let us firmly unite politically with the peoples of the nonaligned nations and strengthen cooperation and exchange with them in the economic, scientific, and technological fields!"

This clearly shows the basic diplomatic line of North Korea which rates the nonaligned movement as the cooperative entity for promoting the world revolution together with the socialist force and the international communist movement, and which attempts to promote the world revolution by unity among the three.

Then, what is the priority of North Korea toward the socialist force? According to the slogans, the priority is in the order of the Soviet Union, China, and other East European nations. This is reflected not only in priority but also clearly in quantity.

"Let us further develop friendly cooperative relations with all the socialist nations of the world!

The Korean communists and patriotic people performed great combat service in the joint struggle with Soviet troops and sacrificed their precious lives.

In marking the 40th Anniversary of the 15 August Liberation, let us further strengthen the traditional Korea-Soviet friendship bonded in the joint struggle for winning the victory of the socialist and communist cause against imperialism!

Let us further strengthen the traditional friendship and unity with the Chinese people who fought with us in the protracted revolutionary war sharing life and death, joy and sorrow, and aided the just cause of our people with their blood!

Let us strengthen unity with the peoples of all the socialist nations who are class brethren marching in the same ranks with us for socialism and communism!"

The fact that North Korea clearly names the Soviet Union and China by title indicates nothing less than the importance of the two nations for North Korea. Also the fact that the Soviet Union is placed first is related to the fact that it is a slogan commemorating the 40th anniversary of the liberation by Soviet forces, but both in terms of substance and quantity it is more than that, and it is an expression of North Korea's new leaning toward the Soviet Union.

This can be gleaned from the fact that in the current slogans North Korea has declared anew its opposition to the scheme to form a U.S.-Japan-Korea triangular military alliance which North Korea avoided mentioning for a while at the time of Kim Il-song's visit to the Soviet Union last May, and also from the fact that North Korea has proposed a slogan emphasizing "unity and solidarity with the international communist movement" which the Soviet Union has declared for, but China has opposed.

The last priority is placed on the capitalist nations, and in the slogans the capitalist nations are placed last in those slogans related to diplomacy. The order of the capitalist nations comes first for nations with friendly relations, and similar emphasis is placed on strengthening relations and contacts with the left-wing forces of the capitalist nations.

"Let us make friendly relations with capitalist nations that are friendly with us, and develop economic and cultural exchange with them!"

Let us strengthen relations and contacts with the communist parties and workers' parties, socialist parties and socialist democratic parties of capitalist nations, the ruling parties of the third world nations, and all progressive parties, social organizations, and revolutionary organizations of the world!"

The keynote of the North Korean foreign policy according to the foregoing is placed on the principle in the slogan that "strengthening solidarity with the international revolutionary forces is the consistent policy of our party's external activity."

Although deepening relations with capitalist nations, by its nature, has its natural limits, it is much different from the case of China. Even though North Korea enacted last September the joint venture law with capitalist nations as the main targets, it has not had noticeable success, and keynote of North Korean foreign policy is an important reason.

At least as far as we can judge North Korean foreign policy from current slogans, it seems to be reasonable to observe that there is no possibility that North Korean foreign policy options will be expanded for the time being.

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CSO: 4105/247

NORTH KOREA/ECONOMY

FOREIGN PRAISE FOR NORTH KOREAN INDUSTRY, AGRICULTURE

Pyongyang MINJU CHOSON in Korean 27 May 85 p 6

/Text/ Various countries' newspaper, communication, and broadcast media praised the continuous development of our country's economy, despite the world's economic crisis, under the wise guidance of our guest leader, Kim Il-song and dear leader, Kim Chong-il. The media, under the topics of "Choson People's Republic is a developed Socialist country," "Rapid economic development is Choson," "Choson splendidly proves the theory of the Socialist agricultural village," and "An exceptionally fruitful year," widely praised our country.

The Bangladesh newspaper, 'DAILY NEWS' reported the following under the headline, "Choson People's Republic is a strong industrial nation."

The Choson People's Republic has become a capable, advanced, economic nation which possesses large scale modern coal mines, iron mines, iron foundries, steel mills, machinery factories, chemical factories, cement factories, and textile factories.

The economy of Choson People's Republic is fully equipped with all the necessary components.

Choson has produced the facilities necessary for the construction of large factories and is self-sufficient in production.

The economy of Choson is continuously developing despite the world economic crisis.

The per capita production of major industrial products in Choson has reached a high level. The production levels of electricity, coal, steel, chemical fertilizer, and cement, has reached the level of advanced countries, and for certain products has exceeded that of advanced countries.

Molgasyu /phonetic/ Media delivered the following report under the headline of "The Strong Heavy Industry of Choson People's Republic."

The heavy industry of Choson People's Republic is rapidly developing.



During the second 7-year economic plan period (1978-1984), the heavy industry increased 2.3 times.

In 1984, in comparison to 1977, the following industries have grown: construction machinery production increased by 167 percent; tractor production by 150 percent; automobile production by 120 percent; coal mining machine production by 4.2 times; and excavator production by 2.7 times.

The self-sufficient rate of heavy industries in Choson has reached 98 percent long ago.

The result accomplished by the heavy industry of Choson People's Republic is the splendid fruits of the pillar of the great leader Kim Il-song and the wise leadership of the Choson Worker's Party.

The Swiss paper, "PORUBERUSU" [phonetic] wrote the following with a title of "Choson People's Republic is a developed Socialist Nation:"

Choson is politically autonomous, economically independent, and self-sufficient in national defense.

Choson possesses a strong heavy industry.

Choson produced 28 billion kilowatts of electricity in 1975 and will produce 100 billion kilowatts at the end of 1980. And in the near future, it will produce 120 million tons of coal.

The 1976 steel production was 4 million tons. By the end of 1980, the steel production will have reached 15 million tons.

In 1971, the machinery industry production increased 569 times over that of 1946.

In 1976, 8 million tons of cement were produced, and by the end of 1980, 20 million tons will be produced.

Before the liberation from the Japanese, 14 meters of cloth were available per person; however, in 1964, 25 meters were available. In the near future, Choson will produce 1.5 billion meters of fabric.

The Afghanistan newspaper, EKT'E S'ODU, reported the following under the caption "Rapid Economic Development of Choson."

The people of Choson are full of revolutionary enthusiasm and spirit, and are united with the slogan, "One is for the entity, and the entity is for one." Under said slogan, they are zealously working for the sake of the country and the people are creating continuous miracles and reforms in every aspect of Socialist establishment.

Dear leader Kim Chong-il is leading us in the powerful march of independence, modernization, science and economy.

Choson, now, is concentrating on solving science and technology problems and production problems which go hand in hand with economic independence. Choson is independently resolving the problems of raw material, fuel, and power.

Under the wise leadership of the dear leader, Kim Chong-il, and enormous achievement has been obtained in the agricultural field.

Despite the disadvantageous weather caused by cold fronts, Choson cultivated according to the direction of the chuche agricultural method and has been producing fruitfully.

A Congo Radio Broadcast reported the following with the title, "An Exceptionally Fruitful Year."

The crop supply of Choson, which is producing continuous fruitful years, is totally self-sufficient.

Choson was affected by the cold weather last year: however, under the wise leadership of the great leader, Kim Il-song, it produced fruitful years and demonstrated to the world the superiority and the legitimacy of the chuche agricultural method.

PPI Communication of Pakistan pointed out that Choson is equipped with a solid technical basis necessary for the steady increase of agricultural production and announced the following:

In Choson, irrigation and electrification of agriculture was already completed long ago.

Choson has 1,700 reservoirs, 23,000 water pumping facilities, and 124,000 underground irrigation facilities.

Agricultural villages produce and supply modern agricultural machines such as planting machines and harvest machines and supply self-sufficient amounts of chemical fertilizer and insecticide.

The Mali newspaper, PAS'O K'I MAK'ANG, wrote the following with the title, "Choson Splendidly Proves the Theory of the Socialist Agricultural Village."

The agricultural theory, which is based on the chuche ideology, gives the scientific solution to the problems associated with technological revolution, cultural revolution, and ideological revolution, leadership and management of the agricultural village, and ownership by all of the people and cooperative property.

After the agricultural village theory was announced, a truly surprising change occurred in the Choson People's Republic.

The irrigation and the electrification were accomplished long ago and a struggle to realize mechanization is taking place.

Last year, due to the abnormal weather, agricultural production was reduced in most countries, however, Choson produced 10 million tons of crops.

The crop production of Choson will reach 15 million tons at the end of 1980.

The agriculture of Choson, which is widely lead by the great leader, Kim Il-song and the dear leader, Kim Chong-il, has a bright prospect.

12709

CSO: 4110/178

N. KOREA/ECONOMY

# INDUSTRIAL WORKERS HOLD MEETINGS IN PROVINCES

SK011028 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1007 GMT 1 Jul 85

[Text] Pyongyang July 1 (KCNA)--Meetings of active local industrial workers are being held in provinces of Korea. Recently, such meetings took place in Pyongyang Municipality, North and South Pyongan, South Hamgyong and Yanggang Provinces, Kaesong and Nampo Municipalities.

The meetings summed up the implementation of teachings given by the great leader President Kim Il-song at a national meeting of local industrial workers in June 1980 and successes and experience gained in carrying out the party's policy of making revolution in the light industry and discussed measures to effect a new turn in the production of mass consumption goods.

Clearly indicating the road ahead of the local industry at the national meeting of local industrial workers, President Kim Il-song put forward programmatic tasks for modernising all factories, increasing the variety of mass consumption goods and rapidly developing the foodstuff processing industry and improving and strengthening the management and operation of local industrial factories.

Dear Comrade Kim Chong-il in February last year indicated the direction and ways of further improving the people's living standard and put forward detailed tasks to make revolution in the light industry, inspecting a light industrial goods exhibition on August 3 last year, and took various steps for this.

The reporters and speakers at the meetings pointed to big successes achieved in increasing the variety of mass consumption goods and raising their quality in the local industrial domain last year and stressed that these successes were a fruition of the wise leadership and deep solicitude of President Kim Il-song and the glorious party centre.

The meetings pointed to the need to increase the variety of mass consumption goods by turning out a great deal of special products of local areas and new variety of goods, and producing better miscellaneous goods for daily use through more effective use of locally available materials and resources.

CSO: 4100/603

N. KOREA/ECONOMY

PROGRESS IN NATURE-REMAKING PROJECTS ACHIEVED

SK271019 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1008 GMT 27 Jun 85

[Text] Pyongyang June 27 (KCNA)--Grand nature-remaking projects are progressing apace on the west coast of Korea, changing the looks of the country.

In this course more than 100 islands have already been linked with the land and the length of the west coast has shortened 1,300 ri (over 500 kilometres) and about 70 ports have been moved far out to the west.

In the newly-reclaimed tideland, several hundred workteams and sub-workteams of farms are now engaged in farming. The Yonbaek, Nampo and many other salterns and big production bases of raw materials of chemical fibre and fish farms and scores of reservoirs, such as the September 18 and Kwaksan reservoirs have taken shape.

The state-run March 3 farm and the June 3 cooperative farm in Onchon County and the Taepung cooperative farm in Pyongwon County, South Pyongan Province, the Kwansang cooperative farm in Kwaksan County, North Pyongan Province, and the Yokgudo cooperative farm in Paechon County and the Pokdu cooperative farm in Unchon County, South Hwanghae Province, reaped 5 or 6 tons of rice from each hectare in the first year of farming in their tideland-turned paddy fields.

The chemical fibre raw material bases, salt fields, modern fishing bases and fish farms which have appeared on the tideland are also greatly contributing to the country's economic development and the improvement of the people's living.

Korea set a goal of reclaiming 300,000 hectares of tideland on the west coast, one of the ten long-range objectives of socialist economic construction for the 1980's.

CSO; 4100/603

24 July 1985

## N. KOREA/ECONOMY

## KCNA INTRODUCES PYONGNAM UNIVERSITY OF COAL MINING

SK282352 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2326 GMT 27 Jun 85

[Text] Pyongyang June 27 (KCNA)--Pyongnam University of Coal Mining trains a large number of personnel well equipped with modern science and technology in the domain of the coal industry.

The university situated in Pyongsong, a city of science and culture, was founded in October 1968. The great leader President Kim Il-song initiated the founding of the university, personally chose its site, formed a specialized construction company and saw to it that the university was built on modern lines in a brief span of time. He also clearly pointed to the direction and ways to train technicians.

The university with a total floor space of over 22,000 square metres has four basic faculties including the coal mining and geology, coal engineering and coal mining automation faculties, and the correspondence and special faculties. It has also research and doctoral institutes for excavating, geological, coal mining machinery and automation domains.

In the university there are a modernly appointed practice factory, over 20 practice rooms, a geological museum and a library housing tens of thousands of books on coal mine, workshops, pits and machine plant, etc. for practice are attached to the university. [as received]

Nearly 2,000 students study there.

In the five years of study at the university they conduct production practice at coal mines and coal mining machine plants for 20-30 weeks. In this course they consolidate the knowledge they acquired at classroom into a serviceable knowledge through their practical activities.

In the past days the university has produced thousands of personnel in this domain who have firmly established the revolutionary world outlook of chuche and are equipped with modern science and technology. Many graduates from the university are playing a big role in the development of the coal industry in our country. They have solved scientific and technical problems arising in the perpetuating and concreting of pits and studied and perfected new coal excavating, prospecting and tunnelling methods, thereby greatly contributing to the development of our coal industry.

CSO: 4100/603

N. KOREA/ECONOMY

KCNA: MINING, COAL INDUSTRIES FULFILL FIRST HALF-YEAR PLANS

SK011117 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1017 GMT 1 Jul 85

[Text] Pyongyang July 1 (KCNA)--The working people of Korea have fulfilled the first half-year plan ahead of the set time by effecting new innovations in the production and construction.

The Ministry of Mining Industry had honoured the first half-year production assignments as of June 30.

As of June 28, the Musan General Mining Enterprise had carried out the first half-year plan of iron ore production at 110.5 percent in gross industrial output value, 100 percent in concentrated ore production and 106.8 percent in export. The Musan miners produced 550,000 more tons of concentrated ore than in the first half year of last year. The daily concentrated ore production quotas are carried out 1.3-1.4 times in the enterprise these days.

The Ryongyang mine hit the first half year plan in magnesite, pit construction, capital tunneling and in all other indices as of June 23.

The first half-year plan of mineral ore production was overfulfilled in North Pyongan, South Hwanghae, South Pyongan, North Hwanghae and Chagang Provinces, taking the provincial mining industry administrations as a whole.

The Ministry of Coal Industry overfulfilled its first half-year production plan as of June 30.

Forty enterprises under the Ministry of Natural Resources Development carried out their first half-year plans nearly 20 days ahead of schedule in all indices including the drilling and tunneling.

Over 30 units under the Ministry of Land and Marine Transport had fulfilled their first half-year plans as of June 25.

The first half year plan has been fulfilled in fisheries, too. As of June 28, fishermen across the country surpassed the first half-year seafood production plan at 116.5 percent, 125.8 percent in fish catch.

The Kangwon Provincial Fishery Administration fulfilled the fish catch plan at 174.4 percent and North Hamgyong Provincial Fishery Administration at 125 percent. The plan was overfulfilled at 146.5 percent in the cooperative fishery domain. This is far greater than the results in the corresponding period last year.

Factories and enterprises in Pyongyang fulfilled their first half year plans.

CSO: 4100/603



N. KOREA/ECONOMY

BRIEFS

KOMDOK SHAFT COMMISSIONED--Pyongyang June 30 (KCNA)--The 12th shaft, the large compressor centre, the secondary crushing ground and the crude ore belt-conveyor of the Komdok General Mining Enterprise were put into operation. Those objects commissioned on the occasion of the 10th anniversary of the working guidance given by dear Comrade Kim Chong-il to the Komdok General Mining Enterprise on July 1, 1975, would make a big contribution to the attainment of the 1.5 million-ton target of nonferrous metal ahead of schedule by removing the muck of the deeply excavated area, solving the problem of compressed air at the cutting faces, and normalizing the crushing and carriage of ore on a high level. A commissioning ceremony was held on June 29 on the spot. Meanwhile, the Tanchon Reagent Factory for supplying reagents to the mines in the Tanchon district was commissioned with a due ceremony on June 28. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0853 GMT 30 Jun 85]

CSO: 4100/603

N. KOREA/KOREANS IN JAPAN

BRIEFS

SOUTH STUDENT ORGANIZATION APPEAL--Pyongyang June 28 (KCNA)--MINJOK SIBO, a newspaper of Koreans under the influence of the "ROK Residents Association in Japan" ("Mindan"), on June 21 introduced an appeal titled "Patriotic People, Let Us Fight To Overthrow the Military Dictatorship" which had been issued by the National Federation of Students in South Korea. We will expand the foundation of the joint struggle against the military dictatorship on a nationwide scale and daringly wage a struggle for the resignation of the military dictatorship, declares the appeal. It says: "Chon Tu-hwan must step down, bearing responsibility for the Kwangju massacre. The U.S. administration must make an apology and stop at once its support to the military dictatorship. Full support to the sit-in strike in the 'USIS' building. All the democratic organisations should determinedly join the ranks of the struggle against the military dictatorship." [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1002 GMT 28 Jun 85]

JAPANESE TRADE UNION SUPPORTS SOUTH--Pyongyang June 29 (KCNA)--A resolution calling for support to the struggle of the workers of the Taeu Auto Company, South Korea, was adopted at the 26th World Conference of the Trade Unions International of Workers in the Metal Industry which was held in Tokyo, according to the June 21 issue of MINJOK SIBO, a newspaper under the influence of the ROK Residents Association in Japan (Mindan) published in Japan. At the conference the director of the secretariat of the World Auto Consultative Council made a report on the struggle of the workers of the Taeu Auto Company of South Korea. Then a resolution supporting their struggle and denouncing the repressive step of the South Korean Government in prosecuting them was adopted. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1000 GMT 29 Jun 85]

CSO: 4100/603

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

LIBERATION OBELISK RECONSTRUCTION IN LAST STAGE

SK291025 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1009 GMT 29 Jun 85

[Text] Pyongyang June 29 (KCNA)--The reconstruction of the liberation obelisk, a symbol of Korean-Soviet friendship, is progressing at the last stage. The obelisk has already assumed its grand appearance. What remains to be done is the arrangement of its surroundings.

The Korean people had erected the liberation obelisk at this site half-way up the beautiful Moran hill to convey long the heroic feats of the Soviet soldiers who fell in the sacred war for liberating Korea from the yoke of Japanese imperialism. It was unveiled on August 15, 1946.

The reconstructed liberation obelisk looks more grandiose, preserving the original form. Soaring 30 metres high, the girth of the tower is 3.2 times the old one. The pillars, walls, observation stands and tower of the obelisk are built of a total of 815 tons of white granite symbolic of August (the eighth month) 15, the day of the liberation of Korea. Each wall block of the second floor weighs 53 tons and the tower is made of 17 huge stones.

Done in relief on the obelisk are the epitaph, figures of Soviet soldiers in battle and flags of Korea and the Soviet Union for conveying long the indestructible friendship between the Korean and Soviet peoples.

The words "Liberation Obelisk" are inscribed in relief on the tower and a five-pointed star shines on its top.

The Korean people decided to rebuild the liberation obelisk on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of national liberation, August 15 this year, out of the desire to steadily consolidate and develop the unbreakable Korean-Soviet friendship down through generations.

Since the reconstruction began in November last year, the builders have moved more than [figures indistinct] cubic metres of earth. They have also processed more than 9,000 square metres of stone and completed the building of over 5,700 square metres of the main road to the obelisk and 2,500 square metres of its plaza. They are now accelerating in the finishing stage the work of planting upwards of 5,000 trees of various species and laying out 7,000 square metres of lawn and flower beds.

CSO: 4100/603

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

YI YONG-SU SPEAKS AT SATURDAY LABOR MEETING

SK291041 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1022 GMT 29 Jun 85

[Text] Pyongyang June 29 (KCNA)--Youths and working people in all parts of Korea have participated in Saturday labor today on the occasion of the 12th World Youth and Students Festival slated in Moscow. Over 7,000 people including officials of commissions and ministries of the Administration Council, and central organs, young people of industrial establishments and different segments of working people held a meeting at the Kim Il-song square.

In his speech at the meeting, Yi Yong-su, chairman of the Central Committee of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea, said the 12th World Youth and Students Festival is a grand gathering of young anti-imperialist fighters. The delegation of Korean Youth and Students is making full preparations to greatly contribute to the overall work of the festival, he added. The festival will be held with the active support of youth and students all over the world, he said, and continued:

In keeping with this atmosphere, the National Preparatory Committee of the DPRK with a view to positively contributing to the preparations for the festival and decorating it more brilliantly, decided to let the young people, workers, farmers and the rest of working people and government officials including those of commissions and ministries of the Administration Council and central organs participate in Saturday labor at industrial establishments, cooperative farms and construction sites throughout the country.

Saturday labor today is an honorable work to strengthen international solidarity, develop in-depth the world youth movement under the banner of anti-imperialism and independence and actively support the 12th World Youth and Students Festival.

The attendants of the meeting spent Saturday with worthwhile work at the liberation obelisk reconstruction site, Puksae street construction site and second-stage Changgwang street construction site. Youths and working people of industrial establishments and cooperative farms across the country also participated in Saturday labor.

All the participants in Saturday labor achieved big successes in production and construction with the desire to brilliantly decorate the 12th World Youth and Students Festival and bring the ever developing friendship and cooperation between Korea and the Soviet Union into fuller bloom.

CSO: 4100/603

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

INTERNATIONAL CALISTHENIC TOURNEY OPENS IN DPRK

SK261628 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1540 GMT 26 Jun 85

[Text] Pyongyang June 26 (KCNA)--The Sixth International Callisthenic Tournament opened at the Nampo Gymnasium on June 26. Participating in the tournament are the Chinese, Hungarian, Soviet and Korean teams A and B.

The tournament draws attention of spectators for the participation in it of well-known aces including Venera Zaripova of the USSR and Kang Yong-nan and Pak Kwang-pok of Korea who carried off gold and silver medals at many international callisthenic tournaments by showing their technique of high grade.

The International Callisthenic Tournament is annually held in Korea towards the end of June. Teams from the Soviet Union, China, Czechoslovakia, Cuba, Poland, Romania, Hungary and other countries have shown good results at the last five tournaments.

In the tournament the individual final placings are decided by the total points of the rope, ball, ribbon and club events in the eliminations and those placing within eighth in the total are qualified to compete in the finals of individual events.

The opening ceremony today was followed by eliminations in the rope and ball events.

Pak Kwang-pok and Kang Yong-nan of the Korean team A, Venera Zaripova of the Soviet team, Szuto Eriko of the Hungarian team and many other players delighted the audience by their successful performance of difficult and complicated technical movements. Venera Zaripova placed first with 9.75 points in the rope and 9.80 points in the ball. Pak Kwang-pok finished the runner-up with 9.60 points in the rope and 9.65 points in the ball. Coming third was Kim Pok-sun of the Korean team B.

The tournament will continue till June 28.

CSO: 4100/603

24 July 1985

## N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

## FOREIGN JOURNALISTS SEND LETTER TO KIM IL-SONG

SK270819 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0810 GMT 27 Jun 85

[Text] Pyongyang June 27 (KCNA)--The attendants of the international short course for journalists addressed a letter on June 10 to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, upon the successful conclusion of the course.

Noting that the attendants acquired a better knowledge of the chuche idea, a materialistic and historic true philosophy, which indicates a correct way of liberating people from exploitation and oppression and leads them along a road of complete Chajusong, the letter says: The theory of the press based on the chuche idea is a unique discovery of the powerful role of the press activity in transforming society.

During our stay in your country we have been deeply impressed by the successes achieved in the building of a new society. All these successes are a rich fruition of the energetic labour, creative wisdom and ability of the Korean people who are correctly applying the immortal chuche idea and the invariable policy of the Workers' Party of Korea for socialist construction.

The letter further says: Inspecting Pannumjom we saw at first hand the futility of the imperialists' scheme to perpetuate the division of your country.

We assure you that we will express unstinted support to your invariable policy for the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea in the future.

We, progressive journalists, will also fight for the cause of the complete independence of the nations and the powerful friendship and solidarity among peoples, a principle indicated by you in the chuche idea, by wielding our pen.

The letter wholeheartedly wishes President Kim Il-song good health and a long life.

The international short course for journalists which was held in Pyongyang from May 11 to June 10 was participated in by more than 40 press officials and journalists from over 20 countries.

CSO: 4100/603

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

FOREIGN PRAISE OF KIM CHONG-IL NOTED

Sierra Leone, Nigeria Express Respect

SK270935 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0349 GMT 27 Jun 85

[Text] Pyongyang June 27 (KCNA)--The visitors of the DPRK book, photo and handicraft exhibitions held in Sierra Leone and Nigeria unanimously expressed respect and reverence for the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, speaking highly of his greatness.

The chairman of the Federal Housing Authority of Nigeria said after seeing a picture of the Changgwang street of Pyongyang: The beautiful and grand Changgwang street was built in less than one year under the energetic guidance of the dear leader His Excellency Kim Chong-il. It is really marvelous. The dear leader His Excellency Kim Chong-il is a genius of creation and construction.

Sierra Leonean journalist S.H. Conteh, stressed: The dear leader His Excellency Kim Chong-il is a genius of thought and leadership who sees through with his clairvoyance all the questions arising in the revolution and construction and gives a most correct judgment and leads the people to creation and innovation with his bold decision, superb organizing capacity and strong influence. Under his guidance the whole land of Korea is overflowing with revolutionary mettle and creative ardour and miracles beyond imagination are wrought.

Nigerian teacher P. Fm Akparanta said: The dear leader His Excellency Kim Chong-il, who has made an imperishable contribution to the development of human thought with his brilliant intelligence and outstanding ideological and theoretical activities, in his classic work "On Some Questions in Understanding the Chuche Philosophy" furnishes a scientific and theoretical exposition of the essence and originality of the chuche philosophy and its greatness.

His works indicate the road to be followed by the popular masses with his perfectly logical, gem-like propositions.

Sierra Leone journalist Basamclmy said: The dear leader His Excellency Kim Chong-il, a distinguished thinker and theoretician of our era, authored the classic work "On Further Developing Educational Work," thus further enriching the treasure-house of human thinking on education. Bright and brilliant is the future of Korea guided by the dear leader His Excellency Kim Chong-il, he stressed.

Works Studied in Algeria, Mali

SK291021 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1005 GMT 29 Jun 85

[Text] Pyongyang June 29 (KCNA)--A seminar on "On Further Developing Educational Work," a work of dear Comrade Kim Chong-il, was held on June 6 at the group for the study of the chuche idea of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song of the Benin students in Algeria.

Hung on the background of the platform of the seminar hall were a portrait of the great leader President Kim Il-song and a portrait of dear Comrade Kim Chong-il.

The speakers said that the work of dear Comrade Kim Chong-il is an immortal classic work of world-historic significance and its publication was greatly conducive to the development of the educational idea and theory of humanity.

A seminar on "The Workers' Party of Korea is a Chuche-type Revolutionary Party Which Inherited the Glorious Tradition of the 'Diu,'" a work of dear Comrade Kim Chong-il, was held on May 30 at the group No 1 for the study of Kimilsongism in Mali.

The chief of the group said in his speech that dear Comrade Kim Chong-il's work was making a great contribution to the development of the theory of party building of the working class in our era for its profound, original and rich contents.

By reviewing the great history of the Workers' Party of Korea which has covered a glorious road under the banner of the chuche idea, the work clearly indicates the lawful course of the building of a chuche-type revolutionary party, they stressed.

World Public Praises Feats

SK301028 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0846 GMT 30 Jun 85

[Text] Pyongyang June 30 (KCNA)--Today the world public circles revere dear Comrade Kim Chong-il, speaking highly of his imperishable ideological and theoretical feats.

T.B. Mukherjee, president of the NDVN Regional Institute of the Chuche Idea, said: The imperishable ideological and theoretical feats of Comrade Kim Chong-il who has developed in depth the idea, theory and method of chuche to a new, higher stage with his brilliant intelligence, unique thinking and energetic study are well known to the world. It is not only the pride of the Korean people but also the greatest happiness of the world people aspiring after Chajusong to hold the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il in high esteem as the great heir to the chuche cause.

As he stands at the head of the popular masses, their road is bright in the cause of Chajusong.



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The Malagasy paper VAOVAO writes that the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il is wisely leading the work in all fields including the party, state and national defence and cultural building and education.

The Togolese paper LA NOUVELLE MARCHE says that the policy of the speedy campaign advanced by the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il is a revolutionary and scientific policy based on a correct estimation of the nature of the socialist system, the revolutionary desire of the Korean people, the urgent demand of the Korean revolution and practical possibilities of developing everything at extraordinary speed.

The general secretary of the Guyanese National Committee for the Study of the Chuche Idea of Comrade Kim Il-song said that the dear leader expounded a new theory of revolutionary literature and art, thus laying the cornerstone of chuche-based literature and art.

Magola, deputy editor-in-chief of the Broadcasting Station of Tanzania, pointed out that the dear leader's chuche-based idea and theory of education have made a great contribution to further enriching the treasure-house of the human educational idea.

The chairman of Portuguese Central Committee for the Study of Kimilsongism had this to say: Dear Comrade Kim Chong-il is an outstanding thinker and theoretician of our era. His superb ideological and theoretical activity has set up a new landmark of epochal significance in the history of the development of the chuche idea and provided a firm guarantee for giving full scope to the immense attraction and vitality of this idea along with the onward movement of mankind.

#### Leadership Lauded

SK011022 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1001 GMT 1 Jul 85

[Text] Pyongyang July 1 (KCNA)--The world public circles speak highly of the extraordinary and tested leadership of dear Comrade Kim Chong-il who is wisely leading the whole party and the entire people to bring about a revolutionary upswing in socialist construction and adorning a great history of change.

A Malagasy radio stressed: Taking charge of vast and complex work of the party and state as a whole, the dear leader is continuing to give on-the-spot guidance to a large number of units, big and small. He directs consultative meetings with functionaries in various domains and finds himself among working masses including workers and farmers and solves knotty problems, discussing state affairs with them.

The Peruvian paper LA REPUBLICA noted: Today the Korean people are more energetically waging the struggle for the creation of the "speed of the 80's" to attain the grand ten-point long-range targets of socialist economic construction under the energetic guidance of dear Comrade Kim Chong-il.

The secretary general of the South Dhaka District Committee of the Bangladesh Self-reliance Research Academy said: The wise and tested guidance of the

dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il is a source of strength which made it possible to set a shining example of the "speed of the 80's," a new speed of advancement.

The Tanzanian paper MFANYAKAZI said that the great history of leap in Korea is being created by the extraordinary and tested guidance of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il who is powerfully pushing ahead with socialist construction with his bold operation and extraordinary revolutionary sweep, upholding the revolutionary cause of respected President Kim Il-song.

M. Mahachi, minister of lands, resettlement and rural development of the Republic of Zimbabwe, in a letter to Comrade Kim Chong-il wrote that the Zimbabwean people and the world's progressive people highly praised immortal feats performed by him and looked up to and revered him as an outstanding thinker and theoretician and sagacious leader in the 20th century.

CSO: 4100/603

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

COMMITTEE SENDS SOLIDARITY TO BOTSWANA LEADER

SK301017 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0840 GMT 30 Jun 85

[Text] Pyongyang June 30 (KCNA)--The Korean Committee for Asian-African Solidarity sent a solidarity letter to Q.K.J. Masire, president of the Republic of Botswana.

The committee bitterly denounces the brigandish crime of the South African racist clique who, encouraged by the U.S. imperialists, made a surprise attack on Gaborones, the capital of the Republic of Botswana, by mobilizing their troops, as an open encroachment upon the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the independent state and a wanton violation of international law.

This incident proved once again that the South African racists are a heinous aggressor gravely menacing peace and security in Southern Africa, the letter notes, and says: We strongly demand that the South African racist clique stop their aggressive acts at once and the United States refrain from instigating them any longer.

The letter declares in conclusion: We will in the future, too, stand firm on the side of Botswanan and other African peoples in the struggle to defend the independence and sovereignty of their countries and express firm solidarity with their just struggle.

CSO: 4100/603

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

NEW GHANAIAN AMBASSADOR GREETED

Arrival in Pyongyang

SK010122 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2337 GMT 28 Jun 85 SK

[Text] Pyongyang June 29 (KCNA)--Osei Bonsu Amankwa, newly-appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Ghana to Korea, arrived in Pyongyang on June 28 by air.

Meets With Kim Il-song

SK291037 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1018 GMT 29 Jun 85

[Text] Pyongyang June 29 (KCNA)--The great leader President Kim Il-song on June 29 received credentials from Osei Bonsu Amankwa, newly appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Ghana to Korea. Present on the occasion were Vice Premier and Foreign Minister Kim Yong-nam and an official of the Ghanaian Embassy here.

President Kim Il-song had a talk with the ambassador after receiving credentials.

Meets With Kim Yong-nam

SK291543 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1525 GMT 29 Jun 85

[Text] Pyongyang June 29 (KCNA)--Vice premier and Foreign Minister Kim Yong-nam on June 29 met and had a talk with Osei Bonsu Amankwa, newly-appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Ghana to Korea, when the latter paid a courtesy call on him.

CSO: 4100/603

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

DELEGATION TO MADAGASCAR CELEBRATES ANNIVERSARIES

Meeting With Tanzanian President

SK290352 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0333 GMT 29 Jun 85

[Text] Antananarivo June 27 (KCNA)--Julius K. Nyerere, president of Tanzania, visiting Madagascar to attend the celebrations of the 25th anniversary of her independence and the 10th anniversary of the start of her socialist revolution received Yi Chong-ok, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and vice president of the DPRK, who is a special envoy of President Kim Il-song, on June 26.

The special envoy conveyed cordial regards of President Kim Il-song and Comrade Kim Chong-il to President Julius K. Nyerere. The president expressed deep thanks for this and asked the special envoy to convey his wholehearted warm greetings to them.

Saying that Korean agricultural experts in Tanzania were giving much help to her, he expressed thanks to President Kim Il-song for showing deep care for the development of her agriculture. The conversation took place in a friendly atmosphere.

Envoy Returns Home

SK011101 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1032 GMT 1 Jul 85

[Text] Pyongyang July 1 (KCNA)--Comrade Yi Chong-ok, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and vice president of the DPRK, returned home on July 1 by air after attending the celebrations of the 25th anniversary of the independence of Madagascar and the 10th anniversary of the start of socialist revolution in the country as a special envoy of the great leader President Kim Il-song.

He was met at the airport by Comrade Pak Song-chol, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and vice president of the DPRK, and Yi Won-kuk, vice minister of foreign affairs. Also present there was Nikolay Shubnikov, Soviet ambassador to Korea.

CSO: 4100/603

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

DAILY OBSERVES SOMALI INDEPENDENCE DAY

SK301038 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0903 GMT 30 Jun 85

[Text] Pyongyang June 30 (KCNA)--July 1 is the 25th anniversary of the Somali independence and the 9th anniversary of the founding of the Somali Revolutionary Socialist Party.

NODONG SINMUN today dedicates an article to these anniversaries.

The independence of Somalia opened up a broad road for her people to build a new life, the author of the article notes, and says: In particular, since the revolution in October 1969 the Somali people under the leadership of President Mohamed Siad Barre have achieved big successes in the endeavours to liquidate the consequences of the colonial rule and develop the national economy and national culture.

The Korean people congratulate the friendly Somali people on their successes in the building of a new life.

Korea and Somali, both member nations of the nonaligned movement, have long established and developed the bonds of friendship. The Korean people believe that the friendly relations between the Korean and Somali people will continuously develop in the idea of independence, friendship and peace.

They wish the Somali people new success in their endeavours for the prosperity of the country.

CSO: 4100/603

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

DPRK-TANZANIAN SCIENTIFIC, CULTURAL EXCHANGE

Letter of Appreciation

SK280402 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0352 GMT 28 Jun 85

[Text] Pyongyang June 28 (KCNA)--Dear Comrade Kim Chong-il received a letter of thanks sent by W. Mwabulambo, deputy principal secretary in the prime minister's office, upon leaving here on June 25 after visiting our country from June 14 as head of the Tanzanian Government delegation.

The letter says: We the Tanzanian Government delegation who have successfully discussed and signed a programme of cultural and scientific exchange with our Korean counterparts wish to extend our fraternal greetings to you beloved leader and express our profound gratitude for the brotherly and warm hospitality that has been accorded to us throughout our ten days stay in your beautiful country.

We know you are a champion to Korean cultural revolution and with the spirit of chuche you are holding high the banner for excellence in sports, science and culture for your people and in signing this programme we have high hopes for a closer relationship of our two countries in these fields.

We wish to end our small note by asking you to kindly convey our vote of confidence and support to the great leader's efforts in reunifying the peninsula of Korea. We wish him good health and long life. Please accept our warmest regards and thanks to your people for their kindness to us and we wish you a very happy, vigorous and long life and all the success you need in leading your people.

Agreement Signed

Pyongyang KCNA in English 2355 GMT 24 Jun 85 SK

[Text] Pyongyang June 25 (KCNA)--A 1985-1986 plan for cultural exchange between the governments of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the United Republic of Tanzania was signed in Pyongyang on June 24. The plan was signed by Yi Sok-yong, vice chairman of the Korean Committee for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries, and Wilfred Mwabulambo, deputy principal secretary in the prime minister's office of Tanzania.

Visiting Delegation Leaves

Pyongyang KCNA in English 1537 GMT 25 Jun 85 SK

[Text] Pyongyang June 25 (KCNA)--The government delegation of the United Republic of Tanzania headed by Wilfred Mwabulambo, deputy principal secretary of the prime minister's office of Tanzania, left here for home on June 25 by air. Seeing it off at the airport was Yi Won-kuk, vice-minister of foreign affairs.

CSO: 4100/603



24 July 1985

## N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

## BRIEFS

NORWEGIAN PARLIAMENTARIANS ARRIVE--Pyongyang June 28 (KCNA)--A delegation of Norwegian parliamentarians headed by Kjell Bohlin, member of parliament of the Kingdom of Norway, arrived in Pyongyang on June 28 by plane. It was met at the airport by Han Hui-ho, vice president of the Academy of Social Sciences, and Nam Sun-hui, director of Pyongyang Teachers Training College, who are deputies to the Supreme People's Assembly. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1509 GMT 28 Jun 85]

NORWEGIAN INTERPARLIAMENTARIANS DEPART--Pyongyang June 29 (KCNA)--The delegation of the Norwegian interparliamentary group headed by its president Oddbjorn Langlo has left Pyongyang today at the end of its six-day Korean visit. It was seen off at Pyongyang railway station by vice chairman of the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly Son Song-pil. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1519 GMT 29 Jun 85]

OSAKA CHUCHE DELEGATION--Pyongyang June 19 (KCNA)--An Osaka, Japan, delegation for the study of the chuche idea headed by Minoru Sonota, vice chairman of the Osaka Prefectural Headquarters of the Japan Socialist Party, arrived in Pyongyang on June 18. A delegation of the Federation of Workers of Mines and Energy of the German Democratic Republic headed by its secretary Weisenborn Jobst arrived here on June 17. The Guyanese Foreign Ministry delegation, the delegation of the All-Japan Metal Industry Workers Union, Masayoshi Takemura, governor of the Shiga Prefecture of Japan, and his party and the delegation of the World Intellectual Property Organization left here on June 18. A home-visiting group of Korean traders and industrialists in Japan headed by Kim Kyong-yol, vice chairman of the Kanagawa Prefectural Association of Traders and Industrialists of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon), arrived in Pyongyang on June 18 for a visit to the socialist homeland. Choe Wal-hong and Song Ki-noe, Korean residents in the United States, also arrived here on the same day for a visit to the homeland. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0006 GMT 19 Jun 85 SK]

HWANG CHANG-YOP MEETING--Pyongyang June 20 (KCNA)--Hwang Chang-yop, secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, on June 21 met and had a talk in a friendly atmosphere with the Ghanaian delegation for the study of the chuche idea led by George Charles Quaynor-Mettle, deputy secretary for the greater Accra region of the Provisional National Defence Council of the Republic of Ghana. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 2332 GMT 21 Jun 85 SK]

Pyongyang June 20 (KCNA)--Hwang Chang-yop, secretary of the Central Committee

of the Workers' Party of Korea, on June 19 met and conversed with Fisseha Geda, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of Socialist Ethiopia to Korea, who paid a courtesy call on him. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0032 GMT 20 Jun 85 SK]

LUXEMBURG-DPRK ASSOCIATION--Pyongyang June 22 (KCNA)--The inaugural meeting of the Luxemburg-the Democratic People's Republic of Korea Association was held on May 18 in Luxemburg. The meeting was attended by officials from political parties and public organisations, members of parliament and figures of all other walks of life. The meeting adopted letters to the great leader President Kim Il-song and dear Comrade Kim Chong-il. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 2319 GMT 21 Jun 85 SK]

NODONG SINMUN DELEGATION BACK--Pyongyang June 22 (KCNA)--The NODONG SINMUN delegation headed by its deputy editor-in-chief Kim Chang-sik which had visited the German Democratic Republic returned home on June 21. A delegation of the press and cultural relations department of the Cuban Foreign Ministry headed by Omar Mendoza, department director of the ministry, and a Palestinian delegation for the study of the chuche idea headed by Saad El-Gergawy, director of the Palestinian Political Cadres College, and an Indian scholars' delegation headed by Professor Chaman Nahal of the Delhi University of India arrived in Pyongyang on the same day. The Czechoslovak Foreign Ministry delegation and the Yugoslav newspaper DNEVNIK delegation left here for home on June 21. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 2333 GMT 21 Jun 85 SK]

AGRICULTURAL DELEGATION TO BULGARIA--Pyongyang June 20 (KCNA)--A delegation of the Korean National Peace Committee headed by its vice chairman Yu Hae-yong and a delegation of the Academy of Agricultural Science of Korea headed by its president Yi Yong-kyun left here on June 19 for Bulgaria. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0029 GMT 29 Jun 85 SK]

PRC INSURANCE COMPANY DELEGATION--Pyongyang June 21 (KCNA)--A delegation of the Peoples Insurance Company of China headed by Yuan Hua, vice president of the head office of the company, arrived here on June 20. A scholars delegation for the study of the chuche idea of Rajshahi University of Bangladesh headed by M.K.U. Molla arrived in Pyongyang on June 19. The Pulawy city, Poland, friendship delegation left here on June 20. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0036 GMT 21 Jun 85 SK]

FOREIGN DELEGATIONS ARRIVE--Pyongyang June 18 (KCNA)--A Ghanaian delegation for the study of the chuche idea headed by George Charles Quaynor-Mettle, deputy secretary for the greater Accra region of the Provisional National Defence Council of the Republic of Ghana, a delegation of Conakry University, Guinea, for the study of the chuche idea headed by Nanamoudou Magassouba, vice rector of the university, and Soviet and Hungarian teams to the Sixth International Callisthenic Tournament to be held in Korea arrived in Pyongyang Monday. The delegation of the Chinese side to the 24th meeting of the Korea-China Committee for Cooperation in Border River Shipping left Sinuiju for home on the same day. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1125 GMT 18 Jun 85 SK]

24 July 1985

FOREIGN ENVOYS' HELP--Pyongyang June 19 (KCNA)--Cuban Ambassador to Korea Ricardo Danza Sigas and his embassy officials, Vietnamese Ambassador Nyuyen Giap and his embassy officials and Indonesian Ambassador Soepari Tjokrohartono and his embassy officials helped farmers in farming respectively on the Korea-Cuba Friendship Hwasong cooperative farm in Pyongyang, the Korea-Vietnam friendship Chamjin cooperative farm and the Korea-Indonesia friendship Yaksu cooperative farm in Nampo. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0810 GMT 19 Jun 85 SK]

DPRK AMBASSADOR TO ZAIRE--Pyongyang June 24 (KCNA)--Kim Pong-un, newly-appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of Korea to Zaire, presented his credentials to Mobutu Sese Seko Kuku Ngbendu Wa Za Banga, president of Zaire, on June 20. The ambassador conveyed cordial regards of President Kim Il-song and Comrade Kim Chong-il to the Zairese president. President Mobutu expressed deep thanks for this and asked the ambassador to convey his wholehearted warm greetings to President Kim Il-song and Comrade Kim Chong-il. He sincerely wished them good health and a long life. The government and people of the Republic of Zaire wish the Korean people great success in their efforts for the prosperity of the country and socialist construction, he stated. He said he would make efforts to further develop the friendly and cooperative relations between Zaire and Korea. The conversation took place in a friendly atmosphere. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0042 GMT 24 Jun 85 SK]

UNESCO DELEGATION ARRIVES--Pyongyang June 24 (KCNA)--A UNESCO activity exhibition delegation headed by Mario Ruivo, representative of the director general of the UNESCO, arrived in Pyongyang on June 24 by air. It was met at the airport by Yi Sang-tae, vice minister of culture and art and vice chairman of the DPRK UNESCO National Committee. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1519 GMT 24 Jun 85 SK]

CSSR, MONGOLIAN DELEGATES--Pyongyang June 24 (KCNA)--A Czechoslovak delegation headed by Jiri Zara and Mongolian delegate Deleg arrived in Pyongyang on June 22 by plane to attend the scientific conference for sports of friendly armies. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0801 GMT 24 Jun 85 SK]

HWANG CHANG-YOP MEETING--Pyongyang June 24 (KCNA)--Hwang Chang-yop, secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, on June 23 met and had a talk in a friendly atmosphere with the delegation for the study of chuche idea in Osaka, Japan, headed by Minoru Sonoda, vice chairman of the Osaka headquarters of the Japan Socialist Party. On hand was Pyon Sung-tok, vice chairman of the Korean Society for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries. On the same day secretary Hwang Chang-yo met and conversed in a friendly atmosphere with the delegation of Conakry University, Guinea, for the study of the chuche idea headed by Nanamoudou Magassouba, deputy rector of the university. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0130 GMT 24 Jun 85 SK]

AMBASSADOR TO PAKISTAN--Pyongyang June 29 (KCNA)--Yu Song-chin, Korean ambassador to Pakistan, paid a farewell call on Mohammad Khan Junejo, prime minister of Pakistan, on June 25. The prime minister asked the ambassador to convey greetings of the Pakistani people and himself to the great leader President

Kim Il-song and dear Comrade Kim Chong-il. A friendly atmosphere prevailed throughout the talk. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0800 GMT 29 Jun 85 SK]

DPRK-CUBA RADIO, TV AGREEMENT--Pyongyang June 27 (KCNA)--An agreement on cooperation in radio and TV broadcasting between the DPRK Radio and Television Broadcasting Committee and the Cuban Radio and Television Institute was signed in Pyongyang on June 26. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 2338 GMT 27 Jun 85 SK]

JSP DELEGATION ARRIVES--Pyongyang June 26 (KCNA)--A delegation of the Miyagi prefectural headquarters of the Japan Socialist Party headed by its vice chairman Kobekichi Aizawa flew to Pyongyang on June 25. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 2355 GMT 25 Jun 85 SK]

SPORTS DELEGATION RETURNS FROM USSR--Pyongyang July 1 (KCNA)--The delegation of Korean university teachers in automation headed by Kim Kyong-wan, rector of the Kim Chaek University of Technology, which had visited Bulgaria and the Korean defence sports delegation headed by Pak Myong-chol, vice chairman of the Korean Physical Culture and Sports Guidance Committee, which had attended the conference of the chairman of the defence sports guidance organs of socialist countries held in the Soviet Union returned home on June 29. Earlier, on June 28, the Korean National Peace Committee delegation headed by its vice chairman Yu Hae-yong returned home from a visit to Bulgaria. Home-visiting groups of Korean residents in Japan and the 78th short-term home-visiting group of Korean residents in Japan arrived in Wonsan that day by the ship "Samjiyon" to visit the socialist homeland. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0003 GMT 1 Jul 85 SK]

USSR FOREIGN MINISTRY GROUP LEAVES--Pyongyang June 25 (KCNA)--A delegation of the Korean Christians Federation headed by Yi Chol, vice-chairman of its Central Committee, left here today for a visit to Czechoslovakia. A delegation of the Korean Musicians' Union led by Kim Won-kyun, vice chairman of its Central Committee, left here on June 24 to visit China. The delegation of the Far Eastern Department of the Soviet Foreign Ministry headed by Igor Rogachyov, director of the No 1 Far Eastern Department of the Soviet Foreign Ministry, the delegation of the Federation of Trade Unions of Mines and Energy of the GDR led by its secretary Weisenborn Jobst, and the delegation of the Aichi prefectural headquarters of the Japan Socialist Party headed by Shoji Morishita, executive chairman of the JSP Aichi Prefectural Hengwp Sers, left here today for home. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1538 GMT 25 Jun 85 SK]

DELEGATIONS LEAVE FOR USSR--Pyongyang June 26 (KCNA)--A delegation of the Korean-Soviet Friendship Society headed by Kim Chi-ho, vice minister of general education and vice chairman of the Central Committee of the society, and a DPRK scientific and technological cooperation delegation headed by Kim Ung-ho, vice chairman of the State Commission of Science and Technology, left Pyongyang on June 26 respectively for a visit to the Soviet Union and Hungary. A delegation of the DPRK UNESCO National Committee left here on the same day for a visit to the Soviet Union. The delegation of the Chinese [words indistinct] in-Chief Lu Chun left for home. A Romanian delegation arrived in Pyongyang on June 25 to attend the professional scientific conference for sports of friendly armies.

Dr Akira Sato, professor of Kansai Gakuin University of Japan, and his party left here for home on the same day. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1511 GMT 26 Jun 85 SK]

SCIENTIFIC CONFERENCE FOR SPORTS HELD--Pyongyang June 28 (KCNA)--A professional scientific conference for sports of friendly armies was held in Pyongyang over June 25-27. Present there were the delegate of the sports committee of friendly armies, the Soviet, GDR and Romanian delegations, the Mongolian delegate, the Bulgarian, DPRK, Czechoslovak, Hungarian and Polish delegations. Sports experts of the Korean People's Army attended there as observers. The delegate of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea delivered a report, which was followed by speeches of delegates of different countries. Successes and experiences achieved in sports scientific research were made public and mutually beneficial opinions were exchanged at the conference. The conference has contributed to enhancing the level of professional sports technique of sportsmen of the member nations of the sports committee of friendly armies, developing the sports science and promoting understanding, cooperation, friendship and unity among them. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 2350 GMT 27 Jun 27 Jun 85 SK]

DELEGATIONS RETURN FROM OVERSEAS TRIP--Pyongyang June 28 (KCNA)--The delegation of the DPRK Radio and Television Broadcasting Committee headed by Chu Chang-chun, chairman of the committee, which had visited the Soviet Union and the German Democratic Republic, the scientific-technological cooperation delegation of our country headed by Yo Song-kyun, vice chairman of the State Commission of Science and Technology, which had visited Czechoslovakia, and the delegation of the Korean Natural Conservation Union headed by Yang Chong-tae, vice chairman of the Central Committee of the union which had visited Czechoslovakia returned home on June 28. The Osaka, Japan, delegation for the study of the chuche idea headed by Minoru Sonota, vice chairman of the Osaka prefectural headquarters of the Japan Socialist Party, left here for home on the same day. The Indian scholars' delegation for the study of the chuche idea headed by Narendra Sharma, professor of the Delhi University of India, and the Ghanaian delegation for the study of the chuche idea headed by George Charles Quaynor-Mettle, deputy secretary for the greater Accra region of the Provisional National Defence Council of the Republic of Ghana, left here for home on June 26. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1502 GMT 28 Jun 85 SK]

INDEPENDENCE DAY OF BURUNDI--Pyongyang July 1 (KCNA)--A meeting observing the 23rd anniversary of the independence of Burundi was held on June 30 in Pyongyang. The meeting was attended by Chang Chol, vice minister of culture and art and chairman of the Korea-Burundi Friendship Association, Yi Sok-yong, vice chairman of the Committee for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries and vice chairman of the Korean Committee for Solidarity With the World People, other officials concerned and working people in the city. Speeches were made at the meeting. Then a message of greetings to the president of the Republic of Burundi was adopted there. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0340 GMT 1 Jul 85]



ACADEMY DELEGATION LEAVES FOR ITALY--Pyongyang June 29 (KCNA)--A delegation of the DPRK Academy of Sciences headed by its Vice President Chu Song-sop has left Pyongyang Saturday for a visit to Italy. It was seen off at the airport by Vice President of the Academy of Sciences Pak Yong-hyop. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1518 GMT 29 Jun 85]

MOZAMBICAN PRESIDENT MEETS CHONG CHUN-KI--Pyongyang June 29 (KCNA)--Mozambican President Samora Moises Machel on June 26 met the party and government delegation of our country headed by Comrade Chong Chun-ki, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and vice premier of the Administration Council, on a visit to Mozambique to attend celebrations of the 10th anniversary of her independence. The head of the delegation conveyed cordial regards of President Kim Il-song and Comrade Kim Chong-il to President Samora Moises Machel. President Machel expressed deep thanks for this and asked the head of the delegation to transmit his heartfelt greetings to President Kim Il-song and Comrade Kim Chong-il. Expressing firm support to the struggle of the Korean people for the reunification of the country, President Machel said that the Mozambican people would always stand on the side of the Korean people. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1510 GMT 29 Jun 85]

BURUNDI INDEPENDENCE DAY--Pyongyang June 30 (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN today dedicates an article to the 23rd anniversary of the independence of Burundi. Recalling that since the independence, particularly since the proclamation of the Second Republic the Burundi people have registered big successes in the building of an independent new life, the author of the article says: The Burundi Government, taking good neighbourly relations, noninterference in the internal affairs, support to the liberation movement, positive nonalignment and international cooperation as its basic foreign policy, is developing friendly relations with other countries. Since the establishment of diplomatic relations at ambassadorial level between our country and Burundi in March 1967, cooperation in various fields has developed between our two countries. The Korean people will actively develop the friendly and cooperative relations with the Burundi people in the future, too. Our people wish them greater success in their endeavours for the prosperity of the country. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0906 GMT 30 Jun 85]

FOREIGN DIPLOMATS VISIT SINCHON MUSEUM--Pyongyang June 28 (KCNA)--Foreign diplomatic envoys in Pyongyang on June 27 inspected the Sinchon Museum on the occasion of the month of anti-U.S. joint struggle. They saw the material evidences in the museum showing the criminal atrocities committed by the U.S. imperialist aggressors in brutally killing population of Sinchon County in the period of the strategic temporary retreat of the Korean People's Army during the fatherland liberation war. Going round the storages, the tomb of 400 mothers and the tomb of 102 children in Pamnamu valley in Wonam-ri, and the former air-raid shelter of the county party committee, they expressed resentment at the brutalities of the U.S. imperialist aggressors. The diplomatic envoys were accompanied by Kim Tong-won, chairman of the South Hwanghae Provincial Administrative and Economic Guidance Committee, and Kim Chae-suk, vice minister of foreign affairs. Military attaches of different embassies in Pyongyang visited the Sinchon Museum on the same day. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0332 GMT 28 Jun 85]

N. KOREA/INTERNATIONAL COMMENTARY

NODONG SINMUN HITS U.S. BLOCKADE ON NICARAGUA

SK011108 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1023 GMT 1 Jul 85

[Text] Pyongyang July 1 (KCNA)--It is nearly two months since the United States clamped an economic blockade on Nicaragua, but it is already cracking up, inviting worldwide resentment and denunciation, declares NODONG SINMUN in a signed article today.

After giving detailed accounts of the fact that the socialist, Latin America and many other countries the world over are expressing sympathy and support to Nicaragua and helping her out of the economic blockade, the paper says:

The U.S. economic blockade of Nicaragua is an illegal act contravening international law and the spirit of the United Nations Charter. Underlying it is a frenzy of criminal aggression to force again the slavery of fascism and the U.S. domination upon the Nicaraguan people who have embarked upon the road of free and independent development, after getting rid of truculent fascist dictatorship.

The U.S. imperialists think they have the "right" to do anything they like for bringing under their control any country that goes against the grain with them. This is an anachronistic way of thinking.

Whatever "strength" the United States may boast of, it can never subjugate the people advancing in firm unity for a cause of justice, supported by the world people.

The more desperate the United States gets in its bid to stifle the Nicaraguan revolution, the greater political and moral losses it suffers.

CSO; 4100/603

N. KOREA/INTERNATIONAL COMMENTARY

MINJU CHOSON DEMANDS RELEASE OF ANTONOV

SK270417 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0400 GMT 27 Jun 85

[Text] Pyongyang June 27 (KCNA)--MINJU CHOSON today calls for the release of Antonov, saying that he has no connection with the attempt on the life of the pope.

The second trial of Antonov is now going on in Rome and Italian authorities concerned have failed to produce any legal evidence to justify their charge against him, a signed commentary of the paper says, and continues: The "case of Antonov" was a premeditated plot hatched under the zealous manipulation of the U.S. imperialists.

No sooner had the case occurred than the U.S. reactionary ruling quarters engaged in the anti-communist stratagem connected it with Bulgaria in a far-fetched way, starting a frantic anti-Bulgaria campaign.

The U.S. administration formed a special group in the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency, clamouring about a "close investigation" of the incident and the U.S. Senate took the "step" of restricting trade with Bulgaria.

The U.S. imperialists seek in this frantic campaign a sinister aim to conceal their true color as the ringleader of international terrorism and set world public opposed to socialist countries.

Illegally arrested Antonov must be set free unconditionally and immediately.

CSO: 4100/603



N. KOREA/INTERNATIONAL COMMENTARY

DAILY SCORES MOVES TO 'PERMANENTLY DIVIDE' CYPRUS

SK281036 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1009 GMT 28 Jun 85

[Text] Pyongyang June 28 (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN today, commenting on the moves of the imperialists to permanently divide Cyprus, says this is wholly contradictory to the desire of the Cyprian people for independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity. The author of the commentary notes that the recent adoption of the "constitution" and the "presidential and parliamentary" elections in the "Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus" have created the danger of permanent division in Cyprus.

The commentary titled "Product of Splittist Moves of Imperialists" says that the scramble of the imperialists for Cyprus situated at a very important place militarily and strategically has long been waged and they instigated her reactionaries to sanguinary conflicts among nationalities.

Using this as an excuse the U.S. imperialists sent armies of NATO member nations to this country and kept them there till today and Turkey backed by the U.S. imperialists dispatched over 20,000 troops into this country under the pretext of "protection" of Turkish inhabitants to occupy 37 percent of the Cyprian territory, the commentary says, and continues: The U.S. imperialists began to convert the area occupied by the Turkish troops into an "unsinkable carrier."

The danger of permanent division hanging over Cyprus--this is one more tragedy caused by the intrigues of the imperialists.

The progressive public circles of the world demand that the Cyprian problem be solved in a fair way in the interests of the Cyprian people on condition of terminating the interference of foreign forces.

CSO: 4100/603

END